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David Silverman/Reuters

Family members at graveside Monday in Jerusalem trying to comfort the grandfather of an Israeli Army reservist slain in the bombing of the bus.

Clinton Orders Steps To Punish Havana

Calling Downings 'Appalling,' He Backs Tightened Sanctions

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton announced an array of economic, political and diplomatic measures on Monday aimed at punishing Cuba for what he called its "appalling" downing of two small civilian planes flying off of its coast.

In a brief public announcement at the White House, Mr. Clinton denounced the downing as a "flagrant violation of international law" and said he had decided to support legislation that would tighten sanctions against Cuba.

The president made no direct mention of any possible military measures. But he reserved the right to take unspecified additional steps "should they be required."

The civilian planes, Cessna 337s belonging to a Florida-based exile group called Brothers to the Rescue, were downed Saturday in waters north of Havana by a MiG-29 fighter. The four men aboard the planes are presumed dead, although their bodies have not yet been recovered.

Mr. Clinton attacked Cuba's assertion that it had the right to down the planes, which were on a self-declared "humanitarian mission" to spot rafters in the strait between Cuba and Florida.

"It was wrong," Mr. Clinton said of the downing, "and the United States will not tolerate it."

The U.S. government says the planes were over international waters. Cuba said Monday that it had "unequivocal proof" that the shootings took place within its airspace.

Along with the new U.S. support for a tightening of the blockade, Mr. Clinton said he would take these actions:

- He will ask Congress to pass legislation to provide immediate compensation to the families of the four men presumed dead. This, he said, would come from Cuban assets blocked in the United States.
- He will seek international condemnation, beginning in the United Nations, of the Cuban action.
- He will allocate funds to permit Radio Martí, a U.S. Information Agency program that broadcasts to Cuba in Spanish, to counter Cuban jamming.
- He will impose additional restrictions on travel through or within the United States by Cuban officials.
- He will suspend all charter air travel from the United States to Cuba. In recent months, this has amounted to about one flight a day from Florida.

"These deliberate actions," Mr. Clinton said, "are the right ones at this time."

He left the briefing room without taking questions. Mr. Clinton had pre-

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U.S. Seeks Reciprocal Access for Telecoms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — American negotiators offered Monday to lift restrictions that keep foreign companies out of the U.S. telecommunications industry if a significant number of other countries open their markets.

The offer, made at World Trade Organization telecommunications negotiations, would give foreign companies access to the lucrative and technologically advanced American market. But it also would pry open foreign markets for the Baby Bells and other U.S. companies, many of which already have begun to move overseas.

"Today, I'm tabling a revised, improved U.S. offer that includes unrestricted market access and national treatment for foreign companies in the U.S. local telecommunications market," the deputy trade representative, Jeffrey Lang, said in a communiqué. The term "national treatment" means that a country grants foreign companies the same treatment as it gives to its own businesses.

The WTO talks, aimed at reducing barriers in the world telecommunications industry, face an April 30 deadline.

"This is an ongoing negotiation," said Scott Blake Harris, chief of the Federal Communications Commission's international bureau. "We're making a whole bunch of offers. But none becomes effective unless an agreement is reached" between all negotiators.

Mr. Lang emphasized that the "revised" offer would remain in place only if a "critical mass" of WTO members opened their markets under similar rules.

A source said that while Mr. Lang did not stipulate which countries he meant, the critical mass included the European Union, Japan and several other Asian nations, Australia, New Zealand, Brazil and Argentina.

The new position follows the passage of a wide-ranging telecommunications law, signed by Pres-

See PHONES, Page 6

Peres Pledges 'Incessant War' Against Hamas

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Responding to Israeli rage and grief over the bloodiest suicide bombing the country has known, Prime Minister Shimon Peres vowed Monday to wage a "methodical and incessant" war against the militant Islamic movement Hamas.

While reiterating in a speech to the Parliament that "we will not halt the peace process," Mr. Peres joined in an angry outpouring of frustration and anger against Hamas and Palestinians in general over the first major terror attack in six months.

Twenty-five people and two suicide bombers were killed in the twin attacks Sunday morning, one against a bus in Jerusalem and the other at a hitchhiking post in Ashkelon. Followers of a Hamas bomb-maker known as "the Engineer" claimed they carried out the attacks in retaliation for his assassination last month.

"We will not rest until all of the lunatics and violent persons are properly punished," Mr. Peres said. "Murder will not kill the peace process. But there will be no forgiveness for murderers because of the peace process."

As he spoke, funerals continued at the military cemetery on Jerusalem's Mount Herzl and at other sites, some of them followed on television by the stunned nation.

The tenseness and anger of the people erupted tragically when an Arab-American driving a rented car lost control and skidded into a crowded bus stop in north Jerusalem, killing a woman and injuring 22 others. Bystanders, many of them armed Israeli settlers waiting for a ride to the West Bank, shot and killed the driver as he emerged from his car, and police officials immediately broadcast a "terrorist attack."

Television crews and police descended on the site, and it was some time before the police began to retract the alarm. The man was identified as Ahmed Abdul-Hamid Hamideh, 36, a resident of California who evidently had been staying for the past several months with residents in Ramallah. The police gave no indication that they intended to take

See ISRAEL, Page 6

Lufthansa Seeks Broader U.S. Alliance

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — If the German flag carrier Lufthansa gets its way, the already brutal competition for passengers in the skies over the North Atlantic is going to become even more fierce in the months to come.

Lufthansa plans to file within weeks for a license that will allow it and its U.S. partner, United Airlines, to sidestep U.S. antitrust laws and in effect combine their trans-Atlantic operations into a single "seamless" service.

The goal, according to both UAL Corp., which owns United, and Lufthansa, is lower fares. Both airlines, which are confident of approval after an application period of several months, say the strategy will cut costs by eliminating overlapping operations.

The waiver, called an antitrust immunity, would lift a wall of restrictions that block cooperation on commercially sensitive decisions, like fares. Although the airlines already coordinate schedules and issue each other's tickets through a process known as code-sharing, they cannot fine-tune service by conferring on how many aircraft are needed to meet demand on routes. The airlines have 30 daily code-sharing flights over the North Atlantic.

Industry analysts predict a dogfight over fares on some routes as competition heats up, a possibility Lufthansa does not exclude.

"The tougher competition usually has an impact on many areas, including fares," said Stefan Lauer, the airline's head of strategic planning.

Partnerships like the one with United

See FLY, Page 6

AGENDA

Major Wins Key Vote on Iraqi Arms Report

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister John Major won a key vote Monday on an inquiry into arms sales to Iraq, saving his embattled Conservative government from being forced to call a confidence vote.

The Conservatives, helped by a handful of Northern Ireland Protestant legislators, won by a wafer-thin margin, 320 to 319.

The vote, greeted with shouts of relief in a hectic House of Commons, came at the end of a seven-hour debate over a judicial report that found government ministers had deceived Parliament about the sales to Iraq in the late 1980s.

The vote was on a simple motion to adjourn, but it was a judgment on the government's handling of the report.

Despite the outcome Monday, Mr. Major's government appears damaged by the latest political trauma.

Polls show that most voters think that government ministers lied to Parliament.

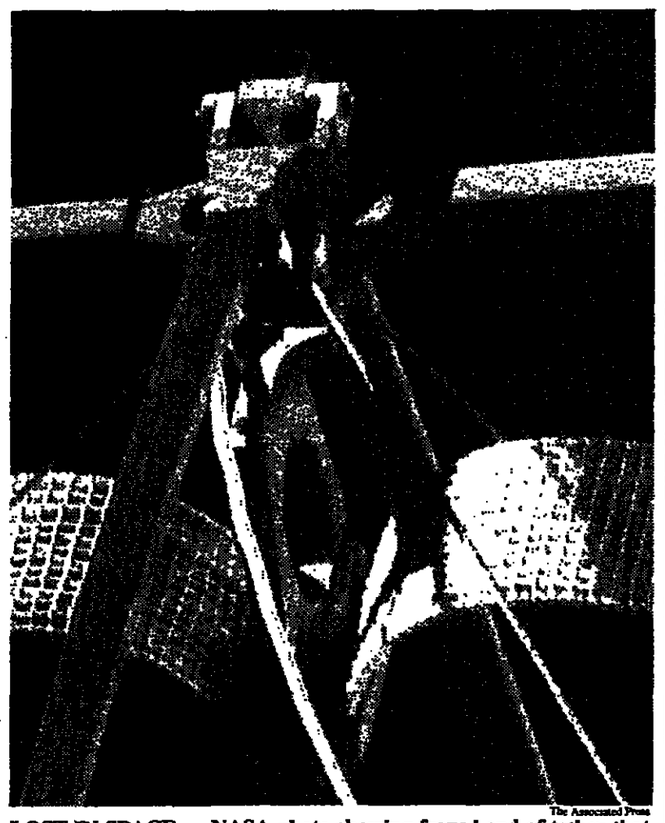
Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 65.39	Down 0.31%
5585.10	135.32

The Dollar

New York	Mon. close	previous close
DM	1.451	1.4474
Pound	1.5396	1.5431
Yen	104.35	104.85
FF	4.9865	4.9695

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Luther: Reactionary or Reformer?

THE AMERICAS Page 3.
Dole Shakes Up Campaign Staff



The Associated Press

LOST IN SPACE — NASA photo showing frayed end of tether that broke on U.S. shuttle, unexpectedly sending satellite into space. Page 2.

Waiting in Wings in Spain

Aznar, Leading Polls, Maps a New Course

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

MADRID — Six years since becoming head of Spain's Popular Party and days before the election that could make him prime minister, José María Aznar is a relative abstraction to many of his countrymen and little known to foreign leaders.

If polls are accurate — Demoscopia said Monday that the Popular Party would get 42.4 percent of the vote compared with 33.4 percent for the governing Socialists — Mr. Aznar will step into the shoes of Prime Minister Felipe González on Sunday, making him one of the key political and economic players in the European Union.

A tenacious and tireless worker who has regenerated and steered his party away from the dogmatic right toward the political center, Mr. Aznar has often seemed austere and uncharismatic. But with victory within grasp, his habitually glaring frown has given way to a rather uncharacteristic smile.

Mr. Aznar seemed relaxed and confident during an interview in his book-filled office in Madrid. "I'm enjoying it," he said. "I'm not tired at all."

Mr. Aznar, 43, said he was planning to go to work next Monday on a vigorous program to attack the country's 22.7 percent unemployment rate, double the European average. He said he would do this by controlling state spending, cutting top tax and interest rates and privatizing state concerns.

He said he would also combat Basque terrorism and put an end to the corruption that has sapped the authority of the Socialists after 13 years in power.

"People do not forgive us for that," said Joaquín Almunia Amman, the Socialists' spokesman in Congress.

The Socialists dismissed Mr. Aznar's policies as vague and incoherent, but even they seemed resigned to defeat.

"Victory will be "difficult but not impossible," Mr. Almunia conceded. "Because of our errors many people

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In Japan's High Schools, Baseball Is Anything but a Game

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

IWAMIZAWA, Japan — Four feet of snow covered the ground and more was falling hard when the boys of Komazawa University High School took the field for afternoon baseball practice.

Wearing knee-high insulated boots with their uniforms, they trudged past buried dugouts and began tossing balls that were painted blaze orange to show up better in the drifts.

Snow swirled on their shoulders and the visors of their caps as they loosened their arms in a slicing wind.

Takuya Suzuki, the catcher, set up a motorized pitching machine and aimed it skyward. With cries of "*Ikimasu!*" ("Here it comes!") he placed one orange ball after another in the machine, which fired long fly balls to outfielders he could barely see through the driving snow. They clomped clumsily in their rubber boots and dived for the balls, occasionally disappearing from view in deep center field.

This was not some winter carnival frolic. This is how the Japanese approach baseball. From middle schools to professional leagues, from steamy summers to the darkest frozen days of February, Japanese believe baseball is no different from building cars or learning French: Practice makes better, but only total devotion makes perfect.

The Bears of Komazawa High practice more than 300 days a year, every weekday for three hours and for four or five hours on weekends. That is about average for a Japanese high school that is serious about baseball, as most are.

To be competitive nationally and to live here in the cold central foothills of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island, players practice in the snow.

The primary goal of Japanese high school baseball is not recreation, it is education. Since the first high school games in the 1870s, the Japanese have seen baseball as an efficient way to learn discipline, sacrifice and group harmony, the foundations on which this culture is built.

It is a wildly popular formula. The high school championship tournament every summer at the Koshien stadium near Osaka is the most passionately followed sporting event in Japan, far more popular than the professional Japan Series, the equivalent here of the World Series.

For two weeks every summer, the nation is glued to the drama on Koshien's "sacred ground." Every game is carried live on television and radio, and more than 50,000 screaming fans fill the stadium each day.

Boys who play at Koshien become idols of their towns. "Played at Koshien," on a résumé, suggests exceptional seriousness and leadership ability, which are powerful draws for potential employers. "Americans invented baseball to be

See PLAY, Page 6

Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1.000 Din	Malta	45 c.
Cyprus	C. £ 1.00	Nigeria	125.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1.250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F.M.	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	£E 5	S. Africa	R10 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kenya	K. SH. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	600 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zm.$20.00

Reactionary or Reformer? / **450 Years After His Death**

Luther's Legacy: Germans Are Still Unable to Agree

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

WITTENBERG, Germany — To some, he remains the renegade priest who forever fractured Christendom, a Jew-hating, peasant-bashing reactionary who provided the Nazis with a justification for genocide. For others, he is the ultimate reformer, a visionary who gave religion back to the common folk while kicking open the door to the modern age.

Wittenberg, where Martin Luther was buried 450 years ago last Thursday, the search for the true identity of this town's pre-eminent native son presses on as it has for more than four centuries.

While the yearlong commemoration that began last week is intended partly to lure tourists, some see a chance for a town that spent decades under atheist Communist rule to both re-examine its roots and redraw Luther's portrait yet again.

"I'm a Wittenberger, and I'm rooted in the Protestant church," said Mayor Eckhard Naumann. "But I was taught in school that Luther was a reactionary who agitated against the revolutionary peasants. Most citizens still have this former official image of Luther."

He added, "I'd like the people of Wittenberg to realize what an intriguing personality Luther was."

Intriguing he was, and remains. Son of a Saxon miner, Luther abandoned his law studies to enter a monastery at nearby Erfurt in July 1505. Several years later, he began teaching philosophy at the new university in Wittenberg, where he pondered God's relation to man and man's relation to the church.

In October 1517, he published his famous 95 theses — the legend that he nailed the treatise to the door of Castle Church is not supported by historical evidence — condemning the papal sale of "indulgences," through which cash could buy absolution of past and future sins. Beyond condemning the medieval secularization of the papacy, Luther also came to the theologically revolutionary view that "the righteous man shall live by faith alone" without clerical interlocutors.

Excommunicated as a heretic, Luther flamboyantly burned the papal bull and continued to agitate for the reform of church and society. "I cannot recant unless someone teaches me something that is better," he said. His action set in motion the Protestant Reformation. The battle over his legacy began almost immediately upon his death on Feb. 18, 1546, at the age of 62.

"Every era has tried to use Luther in its own way, drawing the picture of him that they want to see," said Martin Treu, director of the Lutherhalle museum, situated in the former monastery, where the reformer spent the last 25 years of his life.

"But, and it's a big but, the true Luther fights back, he gets through these mirror images," Mr. Treu added. "That's partly because he's perhaps the best documented person of the 16th century. His works include 102 volumes of writings, 18 volumes of letters, 6 volumes of table talk and 12 volumes of Bible translations."

That opus notwithstanding, Luther over the centuries has been used and misused for purposes both secular and theological. In the 19th century, for example, he was seen as a German liberator who had freed his nation from the pernicious influence of French and Italian papists: pilgrimages to Wittenberg became de rigueur for Prussian kings. Luther's contribution was, in fact, enormous, since his translation of the Bible from Greek into German provided the basis of the modern language.



'Every era has tried to use Luther in its own way, drawing the picture of him that they want to see. But, and it's a big but, the true Luther fights back.'

When the Nazis came to power in 1933, Luther's inflammatory rantings against the Jews, vented in such tracts as "Jews and Their Lies," proved most useful, although Mr. Treu said the Third Reich distorted Luther.

"He wasn't anti-Semitic," Mr. Treu said. "This is an anachronistic concept that's wrong because his prejudice was not racial. He was anti-Jewish, but it was a religious rather than a racial prejudice. He would accept any Jew who would be baptized. I don't want to excuse Luther. But he didn't support killing Jews. That's another misperception. He just didn't want them in Saxony."

THE Communist accession to power in East Germany after World War II meant that Luther was in for another interpretative overhaul. For the first several decades of the government, he was vilified as an anti-revolutionary who had supported the nobility in the Peasants' Revolt of 1524 and opposed a Communist folk hero, the martyred peasant instigator Thomas Müntzer.

That abruptly changed in 1983, the 500th anniversary of Luther's birth. Eager to promote authentic East German historical figures, as well as to attract hard currency from Western tourists, the government held a big jubilee that rehabilitated Luther and doubled the number of visitors to Lutherhalle from 30,000 annually to 60,000, a figure that has remained constant. Even the East German leader Erich Honecker praised Luther as "one of the greatest sons of the German people."

"The Communist East German state started with great revolutionary pathos," said Mr. Treu, who began working at the museum a decade ago. "But after 40 years, the ruling class became much more interested in Luther as a stabilizing influence, a good citizen, a good father, rather than a revolutionary figure. The thing they feared most in the 1980s was revolution."

IRONICALLY, it was the Lutheran Church the reformer had spawned that helped undo the Communists in 1989, since theology was virtually the only field where bright, young East Germans could study philosophy and history without a thick Marxist lacquer. The Lutheran clergy provided many leaders of the '89 revolution.

"For those promoting peaceful revolt in '89, what we inherited from Luther was the concept of confronting the ruling class not with violence but with words of truth," said Friedrich Schorlemmer, director of the Evangelical Academy in Wittenberg and a leading theologian.

Only one Wittenberg citizen in four today belongs to a church, however, and Mr. Schorlemmer is skeptical that the change in political climate wrought by German unification will be accompanied by a substantial revival of interest in Luther.

"Luther is not attractive," Mr. Schorlemmer said. "Luther stands in the way. He exists as a bronze statue. In reality, Luther interests hardly anyone now in this country. We've become so stupid, like the memorials in our squares. Ninety percent of the people in Wittenberg don't know much more about Luther than that his name is spelled with a 'th.'

"East Germany, curiously, was more interested in Luther's content," he added. "Today what counts is whether the tourist buses are full. You can only hope that in this memorial year something of Luther's substance will stick."

But in a modern age that venerates personalities, Luther still holds his own. He still exerts a dominating influence over spiritual life in Germany whose population is almost evenly divided between Protestants, who are overwhelmingly Lutherans, and Roman Catholics.

Luther advocated universal education, even for girls, and a shared responsibility by church and state for care of the needy, the origins of today's social welfare system.

Having been defrocked, he married Katharina von Bora, who had fled from a convent with Luther's evident connivance. They had six children, and in his will Luther defied the prevailing conventions of primogeniture by leaving his considerable estate to his widow.

President Roman Herzog of Germany, in a ceremony commemorating Luther's death, drew "a direct line from Luther's teachings to today's concepts of freedom of conscience, equality in law and solidarity with the society's weaker members, which characterize a state based on the rule of law."

About which Luther once declared: "Here I stand, I can't do otherwise. God help me. Amen."

Satellite Lost After Tether To Shuttle Snaps Apart

By William Harwood
Washington Post Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — A $440 million science satellite has been lost in space after a slender tether holding it to the shuttle Columbia suddenly snapped, sending the small instrument package sailing into oblivion in a costly failure for NASA and the Italian Space Agency.

"The tether has broken at the boom!" the astronaut Jeffrey Hoffman exclaimed Sunday night when the cable broke. "The tether has broken! It is going away from us. Get it on the TV, Claude, please get it on the TV!"

The astronaut Claude Nicollier quickly aimed the shuttle's television cameras at the receding satellite. In black-and-white footage, the satellite could be seen slowly sinking into the black night of space, trailing 12 miles (19 kilometers) of jumbled tether.

Columbia and its seven-man crew were not in any danger from the incident. The cable broke inside a telescoping 39-foot (13-meter) launching boom extending out of the shuttle's cargo bay. About 30 feet of tether remained inside the boom, but the rest pulled free with the satellite.

The astronauts were in the process of unreeling the Italian Tethered Satellite 12.5 miles into space when the tether snapped.

The idea was to demonstrate a novel technique for generating electrical power using the tether's passage through Earth's magnetic field and electrically charged ionosphere.

The deployment had proceeded like clockwork from the point the satellite was released at 3:45 P.M. Sunday, and excited scientists watched their instruments eagerly as electrons began flowing through the tether exactly as planned.

"The tether is not straight," Mr. Hoffman said. "It makes a huge bow. It goes out toward the nose of the shuttle and then makes a huge curving arc to come back to the satellite. It's quite remarkable. When the Sun rises, the satellite is the brightest star in the sky."

But suddenly, with the satellite about 12 miles out, the tether snapped without warning. The satellite was propelled away at nearly 100 miles an hour relative to the shuttle.

The failure was especially disheartening because of the project's history.

In 1992, the crew of the shuttle Atlantis, including four members of Columbia's current crew, failed to fully deploy the satellite when the tether jammed after just 843 feet of cable had played out.

NASA and the Italian Space Agency had spent $60 million making repairs and planning the current mission.

Cambodian Oscar-Winner Is Killed

Haing Ngor, a Star of 'Killing Fields,' Shot Dead at Home in L.A.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Dr. Haing S. Ngor, 45, a survivor of Khmer Rouge death camps who won an Oscar for his portrayal of a fellow Cambodian in "The Killing Fields," was shot to death outside his home.

He was apparently shot when he arrived at his home in Chinatown, which has been increasingly plagued by crime in recent years. He was found Sunday evening near his vehicle.

Dr. Ngor died of a single gunshot wound. The police said a motive had not been established, and the case was "still under investigation."

Dr. Ngor won an Academy Award as the best supporting actor in 1984 for his portrayal of Dith Pran, an aide to The New York Times correspondent Sydney Schanberg during the Vietnam War who was imprisoned by the Khmer Rouge regime and then escaped. Dith Pran later become a photographer.

Dr. Ngor, a doctor, was the first nonprofessional to win an Oscar for acting since in 1946.

A small, bespectacled man, Dr. Ngor spent much of his time and money in his final years helping thousands of refugees who survived the Khmer Rouge regime, which overthrew the U.S.-backed Cambodian government in 1975. He organized two groups to help others: Aid to Displaced Persons and Enfants d'Angkor.

Dr. Ngor never took acting lessons but said he was given life-or-death training by the Khmer Rouge.

Dr. Ngor "was always a suspect, wherever he was, trying to stay alive under the Khmer Rouge," Mr. Schanberg said.

"He would do things that would put himself at risk. Every once in a while, someone would be sick and he'd be trying to minister to them, and that made him immediately suspect as an educated person, subject to punishment and death."

Dr. Ngor escaped his native land after a Vietnamese invasion ousted the Khmer Rouge.

He immigrated to the United States in 1980 to resume his medical practice.

But seeing the international attention that, as an actor, he brought to his country's holocaust, he continued to search for cinematic opportunities.

Dr. Ngor won a featured part in Oliver Stone's 1993 movie about Vietnam, "Heaven and Earth." It focused on a Vietnamese woman victimized during the Vietnam War by both U.S. and South Vietnamese anti-Communist forces and the Communist Viet Cong, with whom she sympathized.

Dr. Ngor played the father of Le Ly Hayslip, on whose life the movie was based.

He said he considered it his duty to help his homeland, one of the poorest countries in the world. *(AP, Reuters)*

DEATH NOTICE

The International Commission of Jurists and its Centre for the Independence of Judges and Lawyers announce with deep sorrow the death of a human rights pioneer.

Mr Niall MacDermot, OBE(Mil), CBE, Q.C.

Member and former Secretary-General of the International Commission of Jurists, Geneva (1970-900), former Member of the U.K. House of Commons (1957-59 and 1962-70), former U.K. Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1964-67); and former U.K. Minister of State for Planning and Land (1967-68)

Geneva, Switzerland

Ceremony at Russian Orthodox Church on Tuesday, 27 February 1996, at 12h15

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Port Strike on Wednesday

PARIS (Reuters) — The CGT union confederation called Monday on dockworkers and port employees to strike for 24 hours in ports around France on Wednesday.

The union said it was calling for the stoppage to protest what it termed threats to the status of port workers and the public service mission of the ports.

Russians Plan High-Speed Train

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A Russian company planning to build a high-speed rail link between Moscow and St. Petersburg will start raising funds this week, finance officials said.

The company aims to build a track for trains to speed passengers at more than 200 kilometers (125 miles) an hour. The journey, now about eight and a half hours, would be cut to two and a half hours, about twice the current flying time.

A digit will be added to Vietnamese phone numbers, starting Friday, to make room for the rapid growth of telephones in the country. All numbers will now start with an eight. *(Reuters)*

BBC World said its international news and information channel would be transmitted to South Asia and the Middle East by the recently launched U.S. satellite PAS-4, starting April 1. *(Reuters)*

Traffic on the lower Danube River resumed Monday when thick ice that halted shipping this month was cleared away, according to port officials. *(Reuters)*

Cambodia Warns Airline To Improve Its Service

Agence France-Presse

PHNOM PENH — Cambodia's two prime ministers have warned the country's one-year-old flag-carrier, Royal Air Cambodge, to improve its service or risk losing its monopoly on domestic flights, reports said Monday.

Second Prime Minister Hun Sen said the airline, a joint Malaysian-Cambodian firm, must better serve the growing number of tourists coming to Cambodia, the English-language Cambodia Daily said.

In addition, national radio and television carried a speech given by First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh asking that the airline lease more planes to better serve Siem Reap, home of the 12th-century Angkor Wat temple complex and Cambodia's leading tourist attraction.

The comments followed reports last week of dozens of tourists being stranded in Siem Reap as technical problems forced cancellation of at least two RAC flights.

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Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Egypt (Cairo) +	356-4777	Lithuania	8◆197	Slovak Republic +	0042-087-187
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Aruba Ω	800-8870	Fiji Islands	004-890-100-3	Macao	0800-121	Spain	900-99-0013
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Australia (Telstra) +	1-800-881-877	France +	19◆0087	Mexico +	95-800-877-8000	Switzerland +	155-9777
Austria +	022-903-014	Germany +	0130-0013	Monaco +	19◆0087	Syrian Arab Republic ++	0888
Bahamas +	1-800-389-2111	Greece +	008-001-411	Netherlands Antilles ★		Taiwan	0080-14-0877
Bahrain	800-777	Guam	950-1366	(Curacao & Bonaire) +	001-800-745-1111	Thailand	001-999-13-877
Barbados ★	1-800-534-0042	Guatemala +	195	Netherlands +	06-022-9119	Turkey +	00-800-1-4477
Belgium +	0800-10014	Honduras ▲	121	New Zealand	000-999	Ukraine	8-100-18
Belize (hotels,	556	Hong Kong	800-1877	Nicaragua (Managua)	171	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000
Belize (other)	812	Hungary +	00◆800-01-877	Norway +	800-19877	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Bermuda ★	1-800-623-0877	Iceland ++	800-9003	Panama	115	United Arab Emirates +	800-131
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THE AMERICAS

Dole, 'Tired of Coming in Second,' Revamps Campaign Staff

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, stung by defeat in New Hampshire and by criticism of his sluggish campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, has shaken up his campaign staff in an effort to end two weeks of internal warfare over how to deal with a rival, Patrick J. Buchanan, and put his candidacy on track heading into a crucial round of primaries.

The deputy chairman of the Dole campaign, William Lacy, will surrender control of strategy and advertising to Don Sipple, a Republican consultant, the Dole campaign announced Monday. Mr. Lacy was offered a chance to stay on in a reduced capacity, but decided to leave the campaign, Mr. Dole's campaign manager, Scott Reed, announced.

"We're getting into a very important month here," Mr. Dole, the Senate majority leader, said during a campaign stop Monday in Marietta, Georgia. "I think we need to make a few changes. The changes have been made and we're moving on. That's it."

ELECTION '96

The Dole campaign's lead polling firm, Public Opinion Strategies, also was replaced. Tony Fabrizo, a conservative Republican pollster who has been doing some work for Mr. Dole, will take over the polling operations. Mr. Dole said that he thought his internal polls had been "too rosy" and that his television and radio ads had been "a little too negative and maybe we should become a little more positive."

The senator said he was pleased to have a new team in place for primaries Tuesday in Arizona and North and South Dakota.

"We're going to start winning tomorrow for a change. I'm tired of coming in second," he said.

Mr. Buchanan saw things differently.

"This shows a certain implosion of the Dole campaign," Mr. Buchanan said at a campaign stop Monday in Arizona. "It seems clear that the senator is not in charge of his own campaign."

The moves by Mr. Dole were engineered over the past few days by Mr. Reed, who originally shared control over the direction of the campaign with Mr. Lacy. One official, attempting to play down the changes, described the moves as "the normal evolution of a long campaign" and an effort to bring in "fresh thinking and fresh ideas." The shakeup came after two weeks of internal debate in the Dole campaign about the decision, made after Mr. Dole's weak victory in the Iowa caucuses, to focus the campaign's attacks on Mr. Buchanan, a conservative columnist, and to label him in advertising and in Mr. Dole's rhetoric as "an extremist."

Campaign sources said that Mr. Lacy was the principal architect of that strategy and that a variety of senior advisers, including Mr. Sipple, Governor Steve Merrill of New Hampshire and Robert Lighthizer, a former Dole aide in the Senate and now a senior official in the campaign, all complained that the move was a huge mistake and one that could cost Mr. Dole and the Republican party in the long run.

Mr. Dole dropped the "extremist" label late last week, although he has continued to pound Mr. Buchanan as a danger to the party and a man with extreme ideas. At the same time, the campaign stopped airing a television commercial that attacked Mr. Buchanan as an extremist.

But the controversy over Mr. Buchanan was only the latest complaint about both the strategic direction of the campaign and the lack of clear and crisp decisions in the heat of battle.

"The campaign felt that Bill agonized over decisions," a source said. "Instead, he should have made them and if they were wrong, correct them."

After winning Louisiana, placing a close second to Mr. Dole in Iowa and then upsetting Mr. Dole in New Hampshire, Mr. Buchanan now has momentum on his side.

Mr. Dole left Arizona on Sunday after two events to head to Georgia, where he was campaigning Monday before heading on to South Carolina, which will hold its primary Saturday.

Several Dole aides, speaking on condition of anonymity, said polling indicated that Mr. Dole was in a dead heat with Mr. Buchanan in Arizona, with Steve Forbes, the publishing magnate, also in contention.

But the Dole camp says a victory in Arizona would be a surprise, and says Mr. Buchanan has the momentum, a point reinforced by the large and enthusiastic crowds that greeted Mr. Buchanan throughout the weekend.

"If I win Arizona, I win that nomination," Mr. Buchanan said at one stop Sunday. "If I win that nomination, I am the next president of the United States." *(WP, AP)*

POLITICAL NOTES

Time to Privatize Compassion?

WABASH, Indiana — Maybe it was his early interest in the ministry, or what he heard from an elderly black clergyman in the rural South a decade ago, or what he saw more recently at two shelters for the homeless in the District of Columbia. Perhaps he is also a savvy politician who knows the Republican Party cannot live on budgets alone.

Whatever the reasons, Senator Daniel R. Coats, Republican of Indiana — whose conservative credentials are about as good as they get — is working with former Education Secretary William J. Bennett to persuade Republicans to put some "tough-minded compassion," as Mr. Bennett puts it, into their agenda.

Mr. Coats's legislative vehicle is a collection of 19 bills that would use federal funds and taxes to help communities mobilize private efforts to meet social needs, ranging from urban homesteading to school mentoring, maternal shelters, incentives for home care, family-reconciliation support and crime-victim restitution.

Mr. Coats, 52, a protégé of former Vice President Dan Quayle, calls it the "promotion and privatization of compassion," based on an assumption that privately funded and community-based charity would gradually replace most but not all government-run welfare. *(WP)*

Chasing Medicaid Pot of Gold

WASHINGTON — Every passing day makes it less likely that Congress will enact Republican Medicaid and welfare reforms that would save the states billions of dollars, but many governors are acting as if they already had the cash in the bank.

"It's got to happen in the next month," said Governor Tommy G. Thompson of Wisconsin, referring to enactment of the big budget items. "If it doesn't, I don't know what some states are going to do."

Governor George E. Pataki of New York has introduced a budget that taps into a $1.3 billion Medicaid gold mine opened up by an arcane formula change in the distribution of federal funds. That change was vetoed by President Bill Clinton in December.

Governor John Engler of Michigan has penciled in $320 million in anticipated Medicaid savings to finance a 5 percent increase in funds for state universities. But Congress has not passed legislation that would allow the state to put the plan into effect without going through the lengthy process of obtaining a waiver of Medicaid rules. *(WP)*

'So There!' New Hampshire

WILMINGTON, Delaware — The upstart state that had the nerve to hold its primary too close for New Hampshire's comfort is gloating. Delaware gave Steve Forbes, the only major candidate who spent time in the state, his first victory, further complicating the Republican presidential race.

"So there!" was the message that a Republican committeewoman, Priscilla Rakestraw, had for Governor Steve Merrill of New Hampshire.

Mr. Merrill had ridiculed Delaware's primary because most of the candidates refused to file to run but were put on the ballot anyway under a hastily passed state law.

The no-show candidates "caved in to political blackmail" and took Delaware for granted, Ms. Rakestraw said. "Steve Forbes picked up 12 crucial delegates and perhaps a bump" that could provide momentum going into primaries in Arizona and the Dakotas, she said. *(AP)*

Quote/Unquote

Barry Goldwater, endorsing Bob Dole in his race for the Republican presidential nomination against the conservative Patrick J. Buchanan: "We're the new liberals of the Republican Party. Can you imagine that?" *(NYT)*



Chris Wilkins/Agence France-Presse

Patrick J. Buchanan wielding a 12-gauge shotgun at a gun show as he campaigned in Arizona.

On Immigration, Unlikely Allies

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress will begin final debate this week on the most restrictive immigration laws in 30 years and the first cuts in the number of foreigners entering the country legally since the 1920s.

As lawmakers return from a three-week recess, Republican leaders are counting on passage of a major immigration bill to enhance their thin legislative record this term.

But the bills in the House and the Senate face resistance from an unlikely alliance of high-technology companies, grassroots immigrant groups, civil liberties organizations and conservative research groups.

There are Republicans and Democrats on both sides of the issue, but Republicans are most deeply divided.

Both parties support tightening the country's borders against the estimated 300,000 foreigners who enter the United States illegally or overstay their visas each year.

But many Republicans also want to cut levels of legal immigration, now about 775,000 people a year, by 30 percent or more.

"The current legal immigration system is indefensible," said Representative Lamar S. Smith, Republican of Texas, who is the chief sponsor of the House bill. "We just can't admit everybody who wants to come."

But free market-oriented Republicans like Representative Dick Armey of Texas, the House majority leader; former Education Secretary William Bennett, and the former Housing Secretary Jack Kemp support high levels of legal immigration as a wellspring of economic growth and innovation.

"Immigration today simply is not in the crisis stage that critics portray it to be," Mr. Armey has written to constituents who ask his views on immigration. "Most immigrants today are not sponges off the system; they are hard-working, and they carry with them that work ethic that made America great."

The demographics of immigration raise the political stakes dramatically in a presidential election year.

More than 70 percent of the nation's legal and illegal immigrants live in six large, voter-rich states — California, Texas, Florida, New York, New Jersey and Illinois — where many officials are worried that immigrants unduly burden local services.

In California, for example, immigrants make up 21 percent of all households but receive 40 percent of public assistance like Medicaid, food stamps and housing subsidies, said George Borjas, a professor of public policy at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

Some Republican strategists fear the immigration bills could backfire.

But some Republican strategists fear the immigration bills could backfire by angering large numbers of potential voters who are sponsoring nearly two million family members now on waiting lists in visa categories that would be eliminated.

Moreover, many high-technology companies that need more skilled workers than the United States produces, including Microsoft, Hewlett-Packard, Intel and Texas Instruments, have expressed anger that the Senate bill would hinder their ability to hire skilled foreign workers.

"As a political issue, this could blow up in the Republicans' face," said Stephen Moore, a former aide to Mr. Armey who is director of fiscal policy at the Cato Institute, a conservative research organization that opposes restrictions on legal immigration. The three leading candidates for the Republican presidential nomination have given only very general positions on the issue.

Patrick J. Buchanan favors a five-year moratorium on most legal immigration. Senator Bob Dole supports modest cuts in the number of foreigners entering the country legally. Lamar Alexander endorses current legal immigration levels but would create a new branch of the military to patrol the border.

The Clinton administration has taken several high-profile steps in recent months to fight illegal immigration and to open jobs for U.S. citizens: using the military and local law enforcement agencies to bolster the Border Patrol and barring federal contracts to companies that illegally hire undocumented workers.

But the White House is not reminding people of Mr. Clinton's endorsement last year of a U.S. advisory panel's recommendations to cut legal immigration by a third. That position puts him at odds with many of his usual supporters, like Hispanic, Jewish and Asian-American groups.

The Senate Judiciary Committee considers its version of the immigration bill on Thursday. The House is scheduled to vote on a similar bill the week of March 18.

Gingrich's Vision Faces Arizona Test

Buchanan Set to Go Another Way

By Thomas B. Edsall and William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — Arizona thrives on high-tech growth and exports to Mexico and Asia, and on the surface the state appears to be the perfect setting for the new Republican strategy voiced by the House speaker, Newt Gingrich.

Here, the Georgia Republican's vaunted "Third Wave" economy of computer-driven innovation and a renewed competitive American spirit has produced surging job growth, record-setting home building, $8.5 billion in exports and corporate investment by Intel, Microsoft and Sumitomo Corp.

But if Arizona is a testing ground for Mr. Gingrich's vision of a Republican Party empowered by the microchip and an inner confidence to take on the world in a free and open global economy, another Republican revolutionary stands poised to push the party in another direction altogether.

The television commentator Patrick J. Buchanan, the Republican presidential candidate who has singlehandedly captured an undercurrent of American despair and loss, is positioned to come in first or second in this state's presidential primary. Whoever wins will receive the state's 39 delegates to the Republican presidential convention in August.

Just as he has done in other states, Mr. Buchanan has built his support among the religious right, anti-abortion activists, property rights proponents and the strain of conservatism that is profoundly concerned with an internationalist assault on American sovereignty.

While much of Arizona's Republican establishment is more comfortable with Mr. Gingrich's view of the future, the collapse of the campaign of Senator Phil Gramm of Texas has left them, and the revolutionary message championed by Mr. Gingrich and many in the House, without a candidate.

Mark Hellon, an Arizona Republican National Committeeman and a former Gramm backer, said he believed that "Gingrich has accurately evaluated where this country needs to go economically if we are going to be as dynamic in the 21st century as we were in the 20th."

But, he added, "there is no Gingrich horse in this race."

As Mr. Buchanan continues to carve out what polls suggest is a steadily growing share of the likely Republican primary electorate, support for the one-time favorite in the state, the publisher Steve Forbes, has been falling like a rock off the rim of the Grand Canyon.

And the two contenders for the traditional, mainstream vote in the Republican primary, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas and former Governor Lamar Alexander of Tennessee, are lashing out at each other on Arizona's airways.

"Bob Dole has been busy raising taxes in Washington for 35 years," Mr. Alexander's commercials declare. "I have fresh ideas to cut taxes, improve schools and protect our borders with a new branch of the military."

Mr. Dole has fired back: "Lamar Alexander, too liberal. As governor, he raised taxes and fees 58 times and doubled state spending."

The hostilities are sweet music to the ears of Buchanan supporters here, as they see the mainstream vote splitting, leaving an opening for their candidate.

"Dole does not look like the future, Buchanan kind of scares me, Alexander I'm not sure I believe and Forbes strikes me as weird," said Stan Barnes, a state senator from Mesa. "I was in love with Phil Gramm as a candidate; now Phil Gramm is out, and I'm trying to decide what to do."

In a state with a 175-mile southern border on Mexico, Mr. Buchanan has tapped into an issue that has added powerful momentum to his bid for the presidency in the Southwest: immigration.

"Each year, millions of illegal immigrants pour across our southern borders into the United States," Buchanan television commercials say. "Most come without job skills. Crime explodes. And who pays the cost of their health care, housing and welfare? You do."

He says he will "declare a 'timeout' on new immigration, secure America's borders and insist on one language, English, for all Americans."

The commercials are designed to appeal to a segment of the Anglo voters who dominate Republican primaries in this state with a population that is now one-fifth Hispanic and growing.

A recurring anxiety among the homeowners of Phoenix and suburbs is that the region is on the verge of becoming a second Los Angeles.

Court Upholds Cross-Burning Ban

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday let stand a Florida law that made it a crime to burn a cross on someone else's property.

Without comment, the court turned away a boy's arguments that the law violated free-speech rights.

Supreme Court documents identified the boy only by the initials T.B.D., but Florida courts previously had identified Thomas B. Davis by name. He was charged with erecting a cross on the property of Atef Abdul-Nour in Jacksonville on Aug. 2, 1993, then setting it afire.

The nation's highest court struck down in 1992 an ordinance from St. Paul, Minnesota, that banned displays of Nazi swastikas or burning crosses that were intended to anger or alarm people "on the basis of race, color, creed, religion or gender."

Mr. Davis's high court appeal said the 1992 ruling should doom the Florida law as well. But the Florida Supreme Court ruled last year that its state's law differed from the invalidated St. Paul ordinance.

"The Florida prohibition is not limited to any favored topics but rather cuts across the board evenly," the state court said. "No mention is made of any special topic such as race, color, creed, religion or gender."

Cross-burning is banned, the state court said, "because it is one of the most virulent forms of 'threats of violence' and 'fighting words' and has a tremendous propensity to produce terror and violence."

In another decision, the Supreme Court let more than 2,000 people pursue claims that they were harmed by radiation released during the 1979 accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania.

The court turned down without comment the plant owners' argument that no one actually was exposed to excessive radiation.

A partial meltdown at the plant near Harrisburg remains the worst commercial nuclear accident in the United States.

Away From Politics

- **The aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk** returned to port in San Diego, and its planes remained grounded as investigators searched for clues in the crash of one of the ship's radar-jamming jets during a training exercise. The eighth crash involving a navy aircraft in two months prompted Vice Admiral Brent M. Bennitt of the Pacific Fleet to ground all 1,600 aircraft stationed at 79 squadrons on the West Coast, Hawaii, Guam and Japan. *(AP)*

- **The Internet is more like a newspaper than television** and deserves the same First Amendment protection, a coalition including Microsoft, the American Library Association and the Society for Professional Journalists argued in a lawsuit. The suit seeks to overturn the Communications Decency Act, which imposes a $250,000 fine and up to six years in prison for transmitting material considered indecent in such a way that it may be accessed by children. *(AP)*

- **The Customs Service, trying to blunt criticism** that it has failed to stop drugs from being shipped into the United States in cargo trucks, has announced that its drug seizures at the U.S.-Mexican border jumped 25 percent last year. The report on the year-old Operation Hard Line comes after widespread criticism of the agency's commissioner, George J. Weise, and after several recent allegations of agency corruption. *(AP)*

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Ex-Korean President Denies Taking Bribes

Slush Fund Was Routine, He Tells Court

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Former President Chun Doo Hwan denied Monday that the millions of dollars he received from businessmen were bribes.

Mr. Chun, on the first day of his trial on charges of corruption, said much of a $900 million slush fund he amassed during his 1980-88 term was freely donated by South Korea's top business leaders, including the heads of the Samsung, Hyundai and Daewoo companies.

"I received money, but they were political donations," Mr. Chun, 65, a former army general, said.

Prosecutors allege he received $275 million in bribes from 43 businessmen in return for government contracts and other favors. Charges have not been filed against the businessmen, but court officials say they could be called to testify against the former president.

In the most eagerly awaited part of his testimony, Mr. Chun vowed to protect the identities of those who benefited from his political slush fund after he left office.

"It would be better that the list is not disclosed," he said.

News that Mr. Chun scattered money among politicians and other influential figures has created a sensation in South Korea, where general elections are to be held in April.

Mr. Chun told the court that collecting political funds from businessmen was a long-standing practice.

"It was the political custom of the time," he said, "so I did not think that it was a bad thing to do."

Mr. Chun's lawyers argued that the allegations were "far-fetched."

One of the attorneys, Chun Sang Suk, said, "The charges must be dropped, because they fail to detail when, where and how he received the money."

Kim Young Il, head of the three-judge panel, ordered prosecutors to add more details to the indictment before the next court session on April 15.

Mr. Chun was driven to the court from a police hospital in eastern Seoul, where he has been recuperating from a 26-day prison hunger strike he staged in December to protest the charges.

Protesters shouted "Death for the murderer!" as Mr. Chun arrived for his trial. Some threw eggs at the vehicle in which he was being transported.

Also on trial with Mr. Chun on Monday were five close aides, including his chief bodyguard, Ahn Hyun Tae, and former Finance Minister Sa Gong Il, who allegedly helped amass the slush fund.

Mr. Chun's handpicked successor, Roh Tae Woo, faces similar charges connected to his own slush fund, which was worth about $650 million.

Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh may stand trial together in March on mutiny and treason charges arising from the 1979 coup that brought them to power and a 1980 military crackdown that killed or wounded hundreds of anti-government protesters.

The arrest of Mr. Chun capped President Kim's Young Sam's campaign to end corruption and successive coups in South Korea. Mr. Kim, a former opposition leader, is the first civilian president in 32 years.

At one point during his trial Monday, Mr. Chun aimed a barb at President Kim, apparently deriding his drive to "put history to rights" by putting on trial two former presidents.

"History flows, without words," he said. "History is not made, and it is not rebuilt."

He says the trial is part of a personal vendetta being waged against him by Mr. Kim. *(AP, Reuters)*

Bangladesh Gives Strikers A Warning

Agence France-Presse

DHAKA, Bangladesh — A senior government minister warned Monday of a government backlash as Bangladesh's opposition extended a three-day general strike.

An opposition spokesman said Monday that the campaign of "non-cooperation" had been extended by 38 hours, until 2:00 P.M. Wednesday, to protest the arrest of four senior opposition leaders under the Special Powers Act.

Three people were reported killed and hundreds injured in the latest of a series of clashes in the capital and other cites.

The four opposition leaders were among dozens arrested over the weekend.

"Every action has an equal reaction," Communications Minister Oli Ahmed said in a newspaper interview.

He warned that from now on the government would respond to "all actions of the opposition" because the opposition had ignored offers for a negotiated settlement.

However, he reaffirmed that the governing Bangladesh Nationalist Party was "ready to discuss any offer by the opposition parties to hold fully contested elections."

The strike coincided with a visit by a U.S. congressman, William B. Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico, who held talks with Prime Minister Khalida Zia and Foreign Minister A.S.M. Mustafizur Rahman, as well as the main opposition leader, Hasina Wazed.

Mr. Richardson, who arrived here Sunday as part of a fact-finding tour of South Asia, declined to comment on the meetings. Bangladeshi officials said that the talks covered the current political crisis, but they provided no details.

Bomb blasts went off as security forces patrolled the streets of the capital Monday morning.



Raveendran/Agence France-Presse

Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao arriving Monday at Parliament as opposition calls for his resignation grew over India's bribery scandal.

Divided India Opposition Assails Rao, but Retreats On No-Confidence Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — Opposition legislators demanded Monday that Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao resign because of his party's involvement in an $18 million bribery scandal.

But as Parliament opened a two-week session before upcoming elections, the lawmakers seemed too divided to formally introduce, let alone pass, a no-confidence motion against Mr. Rao's government.

The joint parliamentary session on Monday began with President S. D. Sharma's annual assessment of the Congress Party's progress, especially the economic results of its free-market reforms.

But after the speech, the two houses met separately, and opposition and Congress Party legislators traded accusations over the scandal. "Rao must resign," the opposition said.

Interviews with opposition party leaders, however, suggested that they did not necessarily have the support to turn that rhetoric into action.

Since Mr. Rao came to power in 1991, at least three no-confidence motions against him have failed, and the opposition parties think a fourth failure could help him in the election.

Members of the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party, the largest opposition group, said they remain undecided. The party had planned to make its fight against corruption a major campaign issue, but then its leader, L. K. Advani, was indicted in the scandal. Thus it could appear contradictory for the party to try to unseat Mr. Rao just after he finally got around to trying to fight corruption.

Over the weekend, the regional Telugu Desam Party suggested bringing a no-confidence motion against the Rao government. But on Monday, its leader, Lal Jan Basha, seemed pessimistic.

"It may not come through," he said, adding that his party might not be able to muster enough support.

Biplab Acharya, a leader of the Communist Party of India, said: "My party is not in favor of a no-confidence motion because important issues, such as corruption, need to be discussed in Parliament."

Since January, the scandal has led to the indictment of 24 politicians belonging to India's three top political parties. Most of the people charged are from the governing Congress Party, including seven cabinet ministers who have resigned.

The politicians allegedly took kickbacks or illegal contributions between 1988 and 1991 from an Indian business family that was busy winning government contracts.

New allegations of wrongdoing arose Monday as the opposition asserted that Mr. Rao paid money to four deputies of a minor opposition party in 1993 to win their votes and survive a no-confidence motion.

The Bharatiya Janata Party said four lawmakers of the regional Jharkhand Mukti Morcha were paid huge sums to vote against the motion. The Congress Party spokesman, Vithal Gadgil, denied the accusations, calling them "false, baseless and politically motivated."

The New Delhi high court last week ordered India's Central Bureau of Investigation to look into allegations of vote-buying in the 1993 no-confidence vote.

This is a breach of privilege of Parliament and "it will be raised in the house," said the Bharatiya Janata Party parliamentary leader, Atal Behari Vajpayee. *(AP, Reuters)*

BRIEFLY ASIA

An Unwelcome for Lutherans

HONG KONG — China has told the Lutheran Church that 1997 would be a bad time to hold its world assembly in Hong Kong, church officials said Monday. The Lutherans had scheduled the session for early July of next year, one week after the British territory reverts to China.

Dante Yeong, a church official, said, "They said at that time there could be problems."

The Xinhua press agency office, which serves as Beijing's representative in Hong Kong, blamed the British for failing to discuss the application with Chinese officials. A Hong Kong government spokesman said that the assembly was no different others private conferences in Hong Kong and that it did not require government approval. *(Reuters)*

Sri Lanka to Try 14 Soldiers

COLOMBO — A military inquiry has recommended that 14 soldiers be prosecuted in connection with the slaying of 24 Tamils, including 6 women and 13 children, officials said Monday.

The soldiers are charged with taking part in a massacre at Kumarapuram village in Trincomalee district on Feb. 11. *(AP)*

3 Tourists Die in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH — Three French tourists died and a fourth was missing after a riverboat sank Monday near Phnom Penh, the police said.

Authorities said the bodies of two women and one man had been recovered, while another man was missing and feared drowned. They were among a party of 22 French tourists. *(Reuters)*

Manila to Return Vietnamese

MANILA — The Philippines has decided to send home 2,150 Vietnamese refugees after Catholic Church leaders reversed themselves and dropped a proposal that would have enabled those who did not want to leave to stay, an official said Monday.

"The church now accepts that repatriation is the only durable solution to the Vietnamese problem," an official at the Department of Foreign Affairs said.

President Fidel V. Ramos agreed this month to allow Vietnamese who refused to go home to stay in the country after church bishops appealed to him not to repatriate them forcibly and said they would accept responsibility for their care. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Paul Keating, prime minister of Australia, on his future if he loses the election Saturday: "I think we can win the election, but were we not to, I certainly wouldn't be leader of the Labor Party." *(Reuters)*

Chun Doo Hwan, former president of South Korea, at the opening of his trial on charges of corruption: "Just because the president receives money, it doesn't mean it's a bribe. In Korean politics, it is not possible for a president not to have a political fund." *(Reuters)*

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EUROPE

Berlusconi Looks Like the Loser in Dini's Jump Into Politics

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

NEWS ANALYSIS

PARIS — The transformation of Prime Minister Lamberto Dini from caretaker technocrat to leader of a new centrist political party has triggered a scramble in Italian politics that could spell more trouble for Silvio Berlusconi, the beleaguered media tycoon-turned-politician.

Since he is already ranked in opinion polls as Italy's second most trusted figure — after Antonio Di Pietro, the graft-busting former magistrate — Mr. Dini, 64, is now expected to take a few critical percentage points away from the center-right coalition led by Mr. Berlusconi. The former prime minister could end up being the big loser.

With the center-left and center-right in a dead heat, that explains why Mr. Dini's arrival on the scene has caused such a stir.

Mr. Berlusconi is furious at the idea that Mr. Dini now stands a chance of becoming a power broker in Italian politics. If, as polls suggest, Mr. Dini's party were to win 5 percent to 10 percent, that could allow him to make or break a governing coalition after the election of April 21.

Mr. Berlusconi's anger is compounded by the fact that Mr. Dini previously rejected an offer to become the standard bearer of the center-right. He is, in fact, regarded by most commentators in Italy as more likely to eventually join an alliance with the center-left.

"He should have continued as an umpire, not as a player," Mr. Berlusconi said in a telephone interview Monday.

And, displaying his anger, Mr. Berlusconi also stressed that "I chose Dini originally and I brought him from the Bank of Italy into my government in 1994. I gave him his chance."

Trying to put a brave face on Mr. Dini's move, Mr. Berlusconi said he did not feel threatened at all. "I think that his electoral appeal is modest. We in the center-right are not worried."

For Mr. Berlusconi, the Dini candidacy is only the latest in a series of mishaps that are causing him political troubles.

The owner of a media empire that accounts for 50 percent of the Italian television market, but a man unwilling to give up management control of his business, Mr. Berlusconi has failed to silence critics who point to a conflict of interest between his control of media and his role as a prime ministerial candidate.

Mr. Berlusconi, 59, is also hobbled by the fact that he is campaigning for public office even though he is still the main defendant in a corruption trial in Milan and is the target of prosecutors in other investigations.

To make matters worse, he has been weakened inside his own party because his position as leader of the center-right has been taken over by Gianfranco Fini, whose far-right National Alliance party is more popular that Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia.

Now, with Mr. Dini in the political arena, Mr. Berlusconi faces the real prospect that a small but crucial number of his own party members will desert him and join Mr. Dini's center grouping.

The center-left coalition that is led by Massimo D'Alema is meanwhile hoping that Mr. Dini will join it in an electoral alliance.

An olive branch was offered to Mr. Dini on Monday by Antonio Maccanico, the former president of Mediobanca who failed to form a government earlier this month.

Mr. Maccanico joined a number of center-left politicians, including Gerardo Bianco, head of the Popular Party, in launching a grouping called Democratic Union and inviting Mr. Dini to form an electoral pact with them.

Some Italian commentators are speculating about a supposedly secret deal between Mr. Dini and Mr. D'Alema that would see Mr. Dini continuing as prime minister in the case of a center-left victory. This raises the question of what might happen to Romano Prodi, who is officially the center-left's candidate but who is less popular than Mr. Dini.

Mr. Prodi is clearly worried about the ambiguity and said Monday, "The voters should know who is the prime ministerial candidate for the center-left before the election. If there is going to be a clarification, let's have it now."

Mr. Dini has told friends that he has not made any electoral deal at all yet because he wants first to assemble a party that is independent of either right or left.

But it is clear that he has grown to enjoy the job of prime minister and believes he is the best candidate to manage the economy and guide the country through its continuing period of political transition.

This view is shared in Italy by a number of business leaders, who praise his stewardship of the economy, and, rather unusually, also by most trade union leaders, who see in him a non-ideological interlocutor.

Outside Italy, some analysts say the prime minister's move means a return to the bad old days of fragmented party politics.

In reality, Mr. Dini's party will have to ally itself before the election, thus preserving the trend toward a bipolar evolution of Italian politics.

Ciller and Ankara Rival Edge Closer to Coalition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANKARA — Turkey's divided conservatives stepped up consultations on Monday in their latest bid to overcome the deep distrust of their rival leaders and form a government that would end five months of political uncertainty.

Former Prime Minister Tansu Ciller met officials of her True Path Party to discuss tactics after talks between her right-wing rival, Mesut Yilmaz, head of the conservative Motherland Party, and the Islamists of the Welfare Party collapsed over the weekend.

"We both sit at the negotiations table more willingly," Mrs. Ciller said after she spoke by telephone with Mr. Yilmaz.

Nevzat Ercan, a senior deputy of the True Path Party who has taken part in several recent meetings with Motherland Party aides, said leaders of the two parties would probably meet Wednesday to "assess the situation."

Shares on the Istanbul stock exchange jumped nearly 10 percent, to a record high close, on Monday, lifted by hopes for a center-right coalition that would continue Mrs. Ciller's pro-Western, free-market policies.

None of the three parties emerged with a majority when Turkey went to the polls Dec. 24 to elect a new Parliament, although Welfare — which has been critical of Turkey's close Western ties — captured the most votes and 158 seats.

Mrs. Ciller and Mr. Yilmaz tried to form a coalition in January in an attempt to block the Islamists, but the bid failed because of the intense rivalry between the two conservative party leaders.

Mrs. Ciller, who still runs Turkey's day-to-day affairs as interim prime minister, indicated that the two parties could still form a coalition and expressed relief over the breakdown of talks between the Welfare and Motherland parties over key policy difference, particularly on the economy.

She said an alliance with the Motherland Party was the key to the future, although political analysts say the rivalry between Mrs. Ciller and Mr. Yilmaz could necessitate a compromise figure coming in as prime minister.

Another problem is that True Path's 135 deputies and Motherland's 133 together fall eight seats short of the 276-seat absolute majority in the 550-member Parliament, so they would still need further support.

Mr. Yilmaz has said he would allow a coalition to be lead by a third person, but that idea was rejected by Mrs. Ciller, who wanted to retain her post as prime minister.

The Motherland leader, who was asked by President Suleyman Demirel on Feb. 3 to form a government, said Monday after meeting with the president that he hoped to present a proposed Cabinet list by the end of the week. *(Reuters, AFP, AP)*

U.K. Refuses Date for Talks, Disappointing Sinn Fein

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELFAST — Sinn Fein said Monday that it was "very disappointed" at Britain's response to its demand for a firm date for all-party Northern Ireland peace talks.

Martin McGuinness, a Sinn Fein negotiator, said after the talks, the first with Britain since the ending of the IRA's cease-fire, that the government of Prime Minister John Major was not prepared to set a firm date.

"I have to say that I am very disappointed by the response from the British government representative," he said. "The British government was not prepared to give us a specific date when all-party peace negotiations would begin.

"I am afraid it appears that the British government is still not prepared to take risks for peace. I think the situation is very grave indeed."

Mr. McGuinness was speaking after nearly two hours of talks with Quentin Thomas, head of the political directorate in Britain's Northern Ireland office.

Britain refuses ministerial talks with Sinn Fein, the Irish Republican Army's political wing, until the IRA restores a truce broken with a wave of London bombings that started on Feb. 9.

British officials said Mr. Thomas was not empowered to negotiate with Sinn Fein, but was to act as a conduit and take note of the party's position.

The first bombing in London earlier this month was preceded by an IRA message ending its 17-month cease-fire.

That explosion was followed by a bomb that was found and disarmed and another that blew up a London bus. All three were claimed by the IRA.

Prime Minister Major and his Irish counterpart, John Bruton, hoping to meet this week, spent an hour on the phone Sunday night.

Downing Street sources said afterward that they had had "a good discussion," but that there remained "substantial areas of ground to be cleared."

On Sunday, tens of thousands of people took to the streets on both sides of the Irish border, notably in Dublin and Belfast, in demonstrations demanding peace. *(Reuters, AFP)*



Rebecca Naden/Agence France-Presse

An armed soldier in battle fatigues guarding Buckingham Palace.

Royal Family Under Guard Against IRA

Reuters

LONDON — Soldiers carrying assault rifles stood guard outside Buckingham Palace on Monday, and Princess Diana was given an armed escort to her gym in London after reports that the IRA planned an attack on the royal family.

The changing of the guards ceremony at Buckingham Palace was canceled, and troops in camouflage fatigues took the place of the guards in their red jackets and bearskin hats.

Diana, who is accustomed to traveling around London without a bodyguard, was accompanied to her gym by a police officer. Security was stepped up at Prince Charles's residence in London.

The extra security measures were put in place after the police found bomb-making equipment and documents at the house of an Irish Republican Army guerrilla who was killed by his own bomb on a London bus last week.

The police declined to confirm press reports that the haul included maps of main royal residences and named Queen Elizabeth II as a possible target.

None of the royal family's public engagements were canceled, but trash cans were removed from outside the queen's favorite weekend residence, Windsor Castle. Scores of armed policemen wearing flak jackets were on patrol near Buckingham Palace.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Owners of Harrods Lose in High Court

LONDON — Mohamed and Ali al Fayed, the Egyptian-born owners of Harrods department store, lost a High Court bid Monday for British citizenship.

The brothers, who have lived here since the 1960s, said they would appeal.

Judge Sir Igor Judge rejected the brothers' claim that Home Secretary Michael Howard, who is responsible for immigration, acted unfairly and unlawfully when he refused to give reasons for turning down the brothers' applications for naturalization a year ago. *(AP)*

Lafontaine Stumps

BONN — Oskar Lafontaine, the Social Democratic leader facing his first test as Germany's new opposition leader next month, has begun courting rightist voters with calls to end the post-Cold War influx of ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe.

Mr. Lafontaine began the final phase of his party's campaign for three state elections by charging over the weekend that these immigrants were a burden to Germany's weak job market and overstretched welfare system. *(Reuters)*

EU-Morocco Pact

BRUSSELS — The European Union and Morocco signed wide-ranging trade and cooperation agreements Monday after negotiations that had been marked by bitter disputes over fish quotas and farm exports.

"We are turning a page in our relations with the world's major trading bloc and entering a new era," Prime Minister Abdellatif Filali of Morocco said. *(AP)*

Brussels Gulf Talks

ABU DHABI — EU and Gulf Arab officials will meet in Brussels on Tuesday to discuss a range of economic and political issues in their drive to reach a free trade pact.

The talks will cover business opportunities in the Union and issues "within the context of trying to reach a trade accord," said the Gulf Cooperation Council deputy assistant secretary-general for economic affairs, Abdul Latif al-Mugrin. *(Reuters)*

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: Press conference by the commission president, Jacques Santer, the external trade commissioner, Leon Brittan and the Asia, Mediterranean and Latin America commissioner, Manuel Marin on the Asia-Europe summit meeting in Bangkok.

BRUSSELS: Agriculture ministers meet on problems caused by industrial veal production and hormone-treated meat.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

2 Bombing Suspects Arrested in Germany

The Associated Press

BONN — The authorities have arrested two suspected members of an extreme leftist gang that has bombed three politicians' homes and carried out other terrorist attacks, officials said Monday.

The Sunday arrests mark a big break for law-enforcement officials, who until now had failed to apprehend any members of the group calling itself the Anti-Imperialist Cells.

The two men were stopped in their car on Sunday in Witzhave near Hamburg, officials said. Police later raided homes in Mönchengladbach, Düsseldorf and Aachen, the newspaper Bild Zeitung reported.

Craxi Undergoes Surgery A Second Time in Tunisia

Agence France-Presse

ROME — Bettino Craxi, a former prime minister of Italy, who underwent an emergency operation last week for gangrene in a foot, had more surgery Sunday, his surgeon said Monday.

Mr. Craxi, 62, who faces corruption charges in Italy, lives in exile in Tunisia.

The surgeon, Dr. Moncef Ben Abid, did not say if the second operation was also on Mr. Craxi's foot. The first operation took place Friday.

"His health will require further surveillance and attention," Dr. Abid said in a statement. "His medical condition necessitated an operation under general anesthetic."

He added that the operation "went favorably."

Mr. Craxi, a diabetic, was rushed to the hospital Friday for emergency surgery on a foot after it started to show signs of gangrene.

Mr. Craxi, who was prime minister from 1983 to 1987, left Italy in 1993 under threat of prosecution by Milan judges investigating corruption in public life.

Italian courts have already sentenced Mr. Craxi in absentia to 18 years in prison, and further charges are pending in the courts.

There are two international orders pending for his arrest.

Even before being found guilty of financial corruption connected to the financing of political parties, Mr. Craxi refused to return to Italy from his home in the Tunisian coastal resort town of Hammamet, citing poor health.

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INTERNATIONAL

Cuban Exiles' 'Rescue Pilots' Had Turned More Political

By Mireya Navarro
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Before an air mission over Havana last summer, Billy Schuss, a pilot and co-founder of Brothers to the Rescue, sat down with Mario de la Pena to make sure some things were clear.

They would not land if the Cubans tried to force their plane down, he told Mr. de la Pena, 24, who was about to make his first flight in Cuban airspace. If they died, he said, that was their choice.

"I wanted to know his feelings," Mr. Schuss said. "He said, 'I'll take my chances.' "

On Saturday, Mr. de la Pena was one of four Brothers to the Rescue members killed when Cuban MiGs shot down their two Cessna planes over the Straits of Florida. The volunteer pilot group, experiencing its first casualties after about 1,800 flights, said the planes were on a routine search for Cubans fleeing the island for the United States on small boats.

But although the search-and-assist missions have been the trademark of the group since its founding in 1991, Brothers to the Rescue's work became more political as the need for rescues dropped dramatically after the decision by the Clinton administration last year to turn back all those leaving Cuba illegally by sea. As the refugee flow dried up — the Coast Guard intercepted only 27 Cubans last month — the group turned to civil disobedience.

In the boldest action, Brothers to the Rescue pilots violated Cuban airspace last summer to drop leaflets over Havana encouraging Cubans to rise against President Fidel Castro. Federal aviation officials began an investigation of the group's leader, José Basulto.

But while the group fits among the most uncompromising anti-Castro organizations in the political spectrum of Cuban exiles — its founders are veterans of the failed Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 — it describes its main purpose as saving lives. It had 15 pilots, five twin-engine planes and hundreds of volunteers who served as spotters before Saturday's incident, many of them Cuban but also Latin Americans from countries like Peru and Argentina.

Many Cubans here were outraged by Cuba's shooting down of the planes, saying there was no excuse to harm unarmed pilots, even when straying out of international airspace. "No matter how you slice it, it's a crime," said Frank Hernandez, a member of the Cuban-American Veterans Association. "These kids didn't deserve to be killed."

But those who favor dialogue with Cuba over confrontation said the pilots' refusal to heed Cuba's warnings about entering an area under its jurisdiction amounted to a provocation. Francisco Aruca, a radio commentator and owner of a travel agency that sells trips to Cuba, called the incident "regrettable" but almost inevitable.

"They have engaged in the kind of action that would provoke a response," he said. "Whether conceived like that or not, it will slow down any improvement in relations between Cuba and the United States, which is what they wanted all along."

At a news conference Sunday at the group's hangar at Opa-Locka Airport, north of here, Mr. Basulto said the two downed planes and a third he was piloting entered an area they had entered many times before, giving their position to Cuban authorities and getting the same warning that they were flying into dangerous territory.

As in the past, he said, the pilots dismissed the warning because they were still over international waters, a claim Cuban officials dispute. Mr. Basulto said the first plane lost carried Carlos Costa and Pablo Morales, who had fled Cuba by boat. The second had Armando Alejandre Jr., 45, a Vietnam veteran, and Mr. de la Pena, who was studying to be a pilot. "We lost young men of the second generation of Cuban fighters, the Cubans who fight without weapons," Mr. Basulto said.

ISRAEL: *Vow to End Hamas*

Continued from Page 1

any action against those who shot him.

On a broader scale, the national rage took various political and emotional forms. One immediate effect was a sharp drop in Mr. Peres's standing in public-opinion polls against his challenger in national elections, the Likud chairman, Benjamin Netanyahu.

A quick poll by the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth found that if elections had been held Sunday, 48 percent of respondents would have voted for Mr. Peres, and 46 percent for Mr. Netanyahu. Before the bombing, Mr. Peres had enjoyed a 10- to 15-point lead.

■ Motorist Mistaken for Terrorist

Hundreds of police officers, convinced they were facing a terrorist attack, rushed to the scene of the car crash.But the police later said that the driver apparently had lost control of the car.

"The people thought he was a terrorist about to commit a suicide attack, and as soon as he got out of the car they opened fire and killed him," said the Jerusalem police commander, Arieh Amit.

The police detained two men for questioning about the incident.

A group of Israeli youths gathered at the site chanting "Death to Arabs" until the Jerusalem mayor, Ehud Olmert, intervened and pleaded for calm.

A reporter for Israeli television said that Mr. Hamida had "paid the price for the hysteria that has overcome all of us."

Hundreds of Israelis gathered at the scene of the Jerusalem bombing on Monday, arranging memorial candles on the sidewalk to spell the word, *maspik* — Hebrew for "enough." Israeli Army radio reported that security services believed that a Hamas militant from the West Bank, Mohioddin Sharif, had organized the bombings on Sunday.

Mr. Peres said the bomber in the Jerusalem attack came from Hebron, the only Palestinian town in the West Bank still under Israeli control.

He said the bomber was known by security forces, but his identity was not made public.

Both bombers apparently disguised themselves in Israeli Army uniforms, Mr. Peres said.

Mr. Peres criticized Yasser Arafat's self-rule government for allowing Hamas to operate openly in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"The Palestinian Authority must decide whether there is room in the Gaza Strip for paramilitary organizations that want to harm peace," he said.

"The Palestinian Authority must decide to disarm the terrorists or risk endangering its authority."

About 35 Hamas members were rounded up Monday in the PLO-ruled Gaza Strip. But none of those arrested were leading figures or belonged to Hamas's military wing, the Qassam Brigades.

Mr. Peres said he had asked governments of countries from which Hamas receives money to block the flow of funds, and said Israel would focus its own efforts on eradicating the group.

"Even though I cannot promise that there will be no more victims, or that we will know no more grief, I am certain that we will bring about the collapse of this murderous organization," he said.

(AP, AFP)

SPAIN: *Rightist Is Waiting to Go to Work*

Continued from Page 1

will vote for us to go" rather than for the Popular Party to come in, "including many who would like to see Felipe continue governing."

Mr. González, stung by Mr. Aznar's accusation that he has "elevated deceit to an art form," scarcely bothers to hide his disdain for his rival, whom he has described as inexperienced and doctrinaire. He said recently that other European leaders dreaded the arrival of Mr. Aznar.

But the opposition candidate said he would continue Mr. González's campaign for European integration and monetary union.

"Basically, it is going to continue. Spain must be among the group of four or five nations that are historically the most important in Europe, including Germany, France, Italy and Britain," he said.

Referring to monetary union, he said: "It would seem to me to be an enormous mistake to carry out a speeded up process that would leave out any one of these great historical nations. This would create divisions that would be very difficult to overcome."

Some political analysts say that Mr. Aznar is less of a European federalist than Mr. González, and that he sees the European Union more as an instrument at the service of Spain's national interests. His views on monetary union appear to more nuanced than those of Mr. González.

"We must comply to one degree or another with the economic objectives of the European Union," he said. "We must reduce our deficit, inflation and interest rates. This will be good for the competitiveness of our economy. If this is later translated into a single currency, all well and good. But it strikes me as being pretty absurd to have a debate on the single currency before we are in a position to form part of it. First, we should get into condition, and then we should take the decision."

Mr. González's view of Mr. Aznar as inexperienced in foreign affairs is shared by most Spaniards, according to a Demoscopia poll. Of those questioned, 77 percent said they thought Mr. González enjoyed international prestige, while only 10 percent thought Mr. Aznar did.

"I am not worried about this," said Mr. Aznar, who pointed to his experience as a legislator and regional governor.

Responding to what they said was years of insults by the Popular Party, the Socialists' election advertising strategy includes a video that implies that by voting for Mr. Aznar Spaniards will risk returning to a dark age of totalitarianism and economic uncertainty.

Another video, shown in the Catalan region, directly compares Mr. Aznar with the former rightist dictators Generalissimo Francisco Franco and Miguel Primo de Rivera.

Dismissing the videos as counterproductive, Mr. Aznar replied that in creating a party of the center, he had done "a service to democracy and stability in Spain." The extreme right, he said, had become "symbolic and irrelevant" while the same could not be said about the radical left.

Political analysts say an Aznar government is likely to favor corporate interests and the Opus Dei, a Roman Catholic lay movement that has its roots in Franco's Spain. Mr. Aznar says his party is free of outside influences, and that he will take immediate steps to stem influence peddling and corruption.



Pavel E. Campos/Agence France-Presse
Spain's opposition leader, José María Aznar, greeting backers in Murcia.

"I want a government with less opportunities to spend money, with more financial control and with guarantees of transparency about the use of public funds," he said. "In addition, any person who might be liable to be put on trial for corruption will immediately be removed from responsibility."

Mr. Aznar, who narrowly escaped death in a bomb attack by Basque separatists last April, also pledged that his government would never deal with terrorists and would carry out a thorough reorganization of the Interior Ministry and the intelligence services. He said he would insist that persons convicted of terrorist crimes would serve their full sentences, with no possibility of parole.

Asked if he would ever consider self-determination for the Basque region, he replied, "emphatically, we are not going to do it."

Mr. Aznar said the victory of the right would be the final proof that Spain had become a normal, democratic country that has successfully achieved its transition from dictatorship. About one-third of voters were not born or were infants when Franco died in 1976.

"A new generation is going to arrive in power," Mr. Aznar said. "My generation."

Libya Denies Report About Toxic Arms

Agence France-Presse

CAIRO — Libya on Monday denied a U.S. newspaper report that it had almost finished building a huge underground chemical weapons factory beneath a mountain southeast of Tripoli.

"The stories spread by the American media about a chemical weapons factory in Libya are completely unfounded," the Libyan Embassy in Cairo said in a statement. It added, "This is part of a malicious media campaign conducted by certain American circles to drag down Libya and make false accusations against the country."

The New York Times reported on Sunday *(IHT, Feb. 26)* that Libya was on the point of finishing construction of a chemical weapons factory 65 kilometers (40 miles) southeast of Tripoli that would become operational in 1997 or 1998.The Times said the factory was capable of producing several tons of deadly gas a day.

CUBA: *Clinton Sets Measures*

Continued from Page 1

viously opposed the sanctions legislation that he embraced Monday on the ground that it could hurt the Cuban people without affecting President Fidel Castro.

But with his Republican rivals for the presidency denouncing him as weak in the face of the Cuban attack, he was under intense political pressure to respond, analysts said.

Different versions of the so-called Helms-Burton legislation have been passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives, and administration aides said they could not support the tougher measures passed by the House. A Senate-House conference committee is to meet to draft a compromise measure as soon as this week.

As part of the administration's political, diplomatic and public-relations response to the downing of the planes, senior administration aides summoned leaders of the Cuban-American community to the White House Monday for a briefing.

Emotions were running high. Cuban-Americans held protest rallies Sunday in Miami and New York, with some marchers chanting, "War! War! War!"

In this presidential year, the incident not only revives the debate over relations with the Communist government in Cuba but also reopens the larger issue, already heatedly debated by Republican candidates, of what, if anything, to do about immigration.

The incident came just two weeks ahead of the presidential primary in Florida, where Cuban-Americans form a powerful political bloc.

The administration also continued Monday to push for international diplomatic condemnation of the Cuban action. The United Nations Security Council was discussing the matter in closed session.

The chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, said she was "very heartened" by reaction so far within the council.

Cuba asked the UN to postpone any action until its foreign minister could reach New York. Russia expressed regret over the loss of life but suggested that the flights near Cuban airspace might be dangerous. The administration has been trying to open doors to Cuba

FLY: *Lufthansa Seeks U.S. Antitrust Exemption to Broaden Its Trans-Atlantic Pact With United*

Continued from Page 1

are a major element of the strategy pursued by Jürgen Weber, the chairman of Lufthansa. Since he took over in 1991, Mr. Weber has created five major partnerships across the globe and three less ambitious ones inside Europe.

"Without partners, you cannot bear the global competition," Mr. Weber said.

In creating the partnerships, Mr. Weber undid the strategy of his predecessor, Heinz Ruhnau, who tried to expand the company's global reach with its own fleet and its own ground crews and airport gates.

Costs soared. To survive, Lufthansa was forced to freeze wages, slash jobs, cut the German government's majority stake and strip away costly civil service status for remaining workers. But now, Lufthansa is one of only four major European carriers that is profitable.

Luring passengers who fly beyond national markets has increasingly become a contest between the coalitions of alliances and less among individual carriers, Mr. Weber said. That is a huge benefit to United and Lufthansa, which rank fourth and fifth when they fly solo over the Atlantic, well behind the market leader, British Airways; the second-place American Airlines, and No. 3 Delta Air Lines.

But the United-Lufthansa partnership boasts a trans-Atlantic market share of more than 12 percent, which matches Delta's triad alliance with Sabena and Swissair and nearly equals the 14 percent share held by an alliance between British Airways and USAir, according to the International Air Transport Association, a global industry trade group. American Airlines does not have a code-sharing partner over the Atlantic.

To date, the only other European to be granted the U.S. antitrust exemption has been KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, which won the exemption for its partnership with Northwest Airlines in 1992 shortly after the Netherlands signed an "open skies" deregulation treaty with the United States.

With prodding from Lufthansa, Germany appears close to getting a similar open-skies accord that would eliminate restrictions on access and probably strip away a German limit on discount fares. The framework of a German-U.S. pact has already been agreed on and German and U.S. transportation authorities began talks last week meant to finalize terms.

But Germany's transportation minister said he would not sign an open skies agreement if there was not an understanding that it would open the way for the antitrust exemption.

Mr. Weber said Lufthansa was not interested in forming new relationships but would focus on making sure existing ones worked as planned.

The German carrier's partnership with United yielded 100 million Deutsche marks ($68 million) in lower costs and higher revenue last year, Mr. Weber said. A more recent partnership with Varig Brazilian Airlines produced 20 million DM in extra revenue.

A separate alliance with Thai International began in October, extending Lufthansa's reach into the coveted and fast-growing Asian routes.

This month, Lufthansa launched its first code-sharing flights with Scandinavian Airlines Systems. Lufthansa has taken equity stakes in Lauda Air of Austria and Luxair of Luxembourg and founded a passenger-sharing cooperation with Finnair Oy of Finland.

Lufthansa did not disclose its projections for what an antitrust exemption could do to the value of the alliance with United.

But figures for KLM showed a sharp drop in operating costs and a jump in passengers after the United States lifted monopoly restrictions for the Dutch airline and its U.S. partner.

KLM and Northwest have been steadily adding service to Northwest's hubs in Detroit, Minneapolis and Memphis, Tennessee. Analysts estimate the partnership's trans-Atlantic market share will rise to 15 percent in 1996-97 from about 12 percent now. KLM, another of the few profitable European carriers, expects there will be only seven or eight groupings of global airline alliances early in the next century, with other carriers relegated to regional roles. Lufthansa has made clear that it expects to be at the core of one of those constellations.

■ Iberia Is Looking for Partners

Iberia Airlines said Monday that it was in talks with American Airlines, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and other carriers with the goal of forming collaboration agreements, AFX News reported from Madrid.

A spokesman for Iberia said the agreements could "take the form of a commercial accord, a partial merger or a full merger."

"This depends to a great extent on the other company involved," he said, adding that the airline wants to form a global alliance, which is why it is negotiating with both American and European companies.

PHONES: *U.S. Offers Market*

Continued from Page 1

ident Bill Clinton on Feb. 8, which opens the nation's local monopoly Baby Bell phone markets to competition. The final version of the law is silent on foreign ownership.

"We are making clear that following the passage of the legislation, we will offer access to the local U.S. market on a free and unrestricted basis to all members of the WTO," Mr. Harris said. "We had not previously been able to offer that kind of competition."

Mr. Lang said that with fewer than 10 weeks remaining in the WTO negotiations, all countries "need to improve their existing offers or, for a few countries, to make initial offers," so that the talks could conclude successfully.

Baby Bell representatives said the new offer, if accepted, would help them gain access to foreign markets. "What is important for a company like ours is the reciprocity," said Bill McCloskey, spokesman for BellSouth Corp., the largest local U.S. phone company. "It should allow us greater flexibility in more countries."

Analysts agree. "The very fact that we're dangling 100 percent ownership reinforces the reciprocal policies backed by the administration," said George Reed Dellinger, telecommunications analyst at HSBC Washington Analysis.

Still, the Bells are likely to withstand foreign competition handily, said Nick Allard, partner in the Washington law firm of Latham & Watkins.

"You tear down the wall and you tempt the big, heavy monopolist to come on in," he said. "Then you not only beat them at home, but you beat them overseas."

(Bloomberg, AFX)

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PLAY: *In Japan's High Schools, Baseball Is Anything but a Game*

Continued from Page 1

fun, then the Japanese reinvented it to be a tool of education, to teach things about life and to build character," said Robert Whiting, the author of two books about Japanese baseball, including "You Gotta Have Wa," the Japanese word for group harmony.

"At the high school level, the idea of playing for fun is foreign," Whiting said. "It's absurd in one way, and it's kind of beautiful in another."

Keiji Sasaki, 40, the Komazawa coach, said he found beauty in baseball's ability to produce productive adults.

"Before they become a member of society and a member of a company, they must become acquainted with human relations, laterally and in a hierarchy," he said. "Through this kind of practice, we can make them more obedient and more flexible."

The Komazawa boys practice, eat and shovel snow together, and most of them live together in a dormitory with Mr. Sasaki, his wife and their young son. In the spring, they dredge the mud together for the 50 or so balls lost in the snow during winter practices.

Thirty-six of the 46 boys on the team come from other parts of Hokkaido, but they attend Komazawa as boarding students to play baseball. Komazawa has played at the main Koshien tournament once, but this year will make its sixth appearance at a smaller, yet still prestigious, spring tournament at the Koshien stadium. Baseball is as much a part of this school as mathematics or history.

That is exactly why Takuya Suzuki, a stocky 17-year-old with white tape wrapped around his banged-up knuckles, came to Komazawa. Although his family is just 30 miles (50 kilometers) away, he goes home only at New Year's and for a few days after school ends in July.

"Baseball is my life, I have to be playing baseball," said young Suzuki, who wears the military-style buzz cut favored by serious schoolboy ballplayers.

For the chance to play at Koshien, he said, he does not mind the rigorous practice schedule. He and his teammates clearly enjoy their time in the snow each day, before they move inside the field house for two or three more hours of practice. They dive in the snow, tease each other, laugh and yell — youngsters at play although the temperature is in the low 20s and their windbreakers are soaked through.

The schedule kept by these boys of winter can seem obsessive. But seen through Japanese eyes, they have it fairly easy. Serious students who are not involved in sports or clubs are focused almost entirely on college entrance exams. They spend all day in school and most nights in "cram schools" preparing for tests that determine which college they will attend and, later, what jobs they will land.

For young Suzuki and his mates, baseball practice ends at 7 P.M., which is not late for the school day to close by Japanese standards. While the players study hard, they often do not spend as much time cramming as their peers do. That affects grade-point averages, but they become attractive to Japanese employers in other ways.

INTERNATIONAL

EU Chooses Carrots Over Sticks in Effort to Resolve Greek-Turk Dispute

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — European Union foreign ministers backed away from a confrontation with Greece in its dispute with Turkey on Monday and agreed that a solution must begin with a conciliatory stance by whatever new government is formed in Ankara.

The ministers expressed solidarity with Greece, an EU member, and urged it and Turkey to resolve their dispute over ownership of a small set of Aegean islands through negotiations or by taking it to the International Court of Justice.

But the ministers did not demand that Greece stop obstructing the release of 375 million European currency units ($486 million) of aid to Turkey, which the Union agreed to last year as part of a package establishing a customs union between the EU and Turkey.

Several EU governments have criticized Athens's stance because they consider the customs union and the aid package as essential to ensuring that Turkey remains closely tied to the West.

The decision Monday was welcomed by Greece, which has campaigned across Europe for support in a territorial dispute that led to threats of war between Greece and Turkey at the start of February.

"We are happy with the result," said a spokesman for Greece's foreign minister, Karolos Pangalos.

More than anything, however, the vague statement endorsed by the EU ministers illustrated the Union's difficulty in taking decisive action in foreign policy disputes involving one of its members, a situation that saw the United States stepping in to calm tensions between the two North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies.

"We appealed to both parties to begin a dialogue and we urged them to avoid threats of war," the Italian foreign minister, Susanna Agnelli, said after the meeting.

She said the Union obtained no commitment from Greece to lift the block on aid to Turkey, saying it would be up to the new Turkish government to avoid threats and show a willingness to negotiate its territorial disputes with Greece.

A planned March 25 meeting between EU ministers and Turkey's foreign minister, which was expected to ratify the aid package, will be delayed at least a month while the Turks continue their attempts to form a government, EU officials said.

Although Mrs. Agnelli said there "could very well be a positive decision" on the aid when the meeting was held, there was no commitment from Greece.

Some EU officials said that the statement Monday put pressure on Athens by stressing that the customs union with Turkey, the aid package and a commitment by the Union to begin membership talks with Cyprus in 1998 were related.

Greece dropped a 14-year-old veto of the customs union last March only after the Union agreed to commit to a starting date for negotiations with Cyprus. Stressing the link between all three elements was an implied threat to Athens that the Cyprus decision could be reversed, EU officials said.

Peace Process for Bosnia Staggers

Serbs in Sarajevo Exodus Panic, and Top EU Official Quits Mostar

Reuters

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnia's fragile peace process was put under fresh strain Monday when the European Union administrator of the symbolic town of Mostar quit and a Serb scramble to leave Sarajevo's suburbs went on unabated.

Muslims and Croats began moving back into a Sarajevo suburb they fled four years ago and a Serb exodus continued Monday, mocking the goal of a multiethnic Bosnia promised by the Dayton peace plan.

NATO peacekeepers said plans for a huge convoy, including Serbs' military trucks, to help Serbs leave areas due to be transferred to Muslim-Croat rule had dissolved in chaos.

Secretary-General Javier Solana Madariaga of NATO certified Monday that the Bosnian Serbs had withdrawn from zones of separation along a new interethnic boundary, fulfilling a requirement for suspending UN sanctions.

Although the military aspect of the Dayton accord was proceeding according to plan, the UN has accused the Serb leaders of scuppering the civilian end of the deal by panicking the Serb population into leaving Sarajevo.

War widows were given priority as hundreds of Serbs clamored for places on army trucks evacuating civilians from the Ilijas suburb before it reverted to Muslim-Croat control.

Panic spread when only about 20 Serb army trucks showed up, instead of the promised 200, clearly too few to carry out all the people who wanted to leave.

The Dayton peace agreement, which ended Bosnia's 43 months of war, transferred five Serb-held Sarajevo suburbs to the Musim-Croat federation, with the handover to be completed March 20.

Tens of thousands of Serbs have fled the suburbs rather than submit to Muslim-Croat rule or risk reprisals for the long Serbian siege of Sarajevo, which killed more than 10,500 residents and wounded 50,000.

Vogosca was the first Sarajevo suburb to come under federation control, last Friday. Muslim-Croat police will begin patrolling Ilijas on Thursday.

Bosnian Serb authorities promised Sunday that at least 200 vehicles would take part in a convoy escorted by peacekeepers from the NATO force in Bosnia.

NATO "was ready to go," said Major Thomas Moyer, a NATO spokesman in Sarajevo. "They were ready to escort vehicles but apparently the VRS," or Bosnian Serb army "was not."

It was too early for the Dayton accord, signed in December, to bridge the chasm of profound distrust among ethnic groups that Hans Koschnick, the EU's administrator in Mostar, fought to do for almost two years.

In resigning Monday, he said that he wanted to keep a promise to his wife and that the time was right to hand over to a successor.

"I handed in my mandate today," he said, adding he would stay on if a replacement was not found by the time the EU's mandate in the divided Croat-Muslim city expired in July.



Vladimir Mashatin/Agence France-Presse

CHECKPOINT GROZNY — A Russian soldier manning a position in the Chechen capital's suburbs. On Monday, Russian forces pulled out of neighboring Ingushetia after shelling two villages used by rebels.

Anna Larina Dies in Moscow, Widow of Bolshevik Leader

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Anna Larina, 82, the widow of Nikolai I. Bukharin, a father of the Bolshevik Revolution who was executed under Stalin, and herself a survivor of the Soviet gulag, died of lung cancer in Moscow on Saturday, said her daughter, Nadezhda Fadeyeva.

When Mr. Bukharin, a trusted comrade of Lenin and a rival to Stalin, was condemned in 1938 in the last of the Moscow show trials, his young wife was banished and spent 20 years in exile and Soviet prison camps.

Before they were separated, Mr. Bukharin instructed his wife to memorize his final testament, in which he implored future generations of Communist leaders to exonerate him. Not daring to write it down, she later recalled, she used to lull herself to sleep in prison by repeating her husband's words silently to herself "like a prayer." It was not published in full until 1988.

Miss Larina's autobiography, "This I Cannot Forget," created a sensation when it was published in Russia in 1988 as part of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's rehabilitation of Mr. Bukharin. But long before, while she was still in exile, Miss Larina waged a tireless campaign to exonerate her husband after Stalin's death, writing long, detailed letters to Nikita S. Khrushchev and his successors demanding Mr. Bukharin's reinstatement in the pantheon of revolutionary heroes.

Miss Larina's book was an instant best-seller. A harrowing prison memoir as well as a loving, uncritical tribute to Mr. Bukharin, it is also one of the few first-person accounts of repression and prison life by a fallen member of the Bolshevik ruling elite.

Miss Larina was the adopted daughter of a leading Communist revolutionary, Yuri Larin, and grew up in the Metropole Hotel, the residence of many Soviet leaders, dandled on the knee of Lenin. She had known Mr. Bukharin, who was 25 years older than she and a friend of her father's, all her life. She was 16 when they became engaged — Stalin hand-delivered her first love letter to Mr. Bukharin — and 20 when they married.

She was 24 when she was sent into exile and separated from their infant son, Yuri, whom she did not see again until he was 20. The boy was passed around by relatives and later raised in a state orphanage.

He only learned who his father was in 1956, when he was allowed to visit his mother in exile. She was released in 1959, and returned to Moscow with her second husband, Fyodor Fadeyev, a fellow prisoner she met in Siberia, and their two children.

Stephen F. Cohen, a Princeton University historian who published a biography of Mr. Bukharin in 1973, met clandestinely with the widow during the Brezhnev era and became a close friend, discovering in the archives and returning to her the last love letter Mr. Bukharin wrote to her, on Jan. 15, 1938, from prison. Mr. Bukharin was shot two months later.

Mr. Cohen described Miss Larina as "the last living link to the generation that made the revolution."

He added that it was her remarkable personality that cemented their friendship.

Serge Sabarsky, 83, an internationally known art dealer and leading authority on German and Austrian Expressionist art, died Friday in New York.

Niall MacDermot, 79, for 20 years secretary-general of the International Committee of Jurists and a former British Labor government minister, has died, the organization said in Geneva on Monday.

Farrakhan Dares U.S. to Block Any Financial Aid From Libya

By Michael A. Fletcher
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Louis Farrakhan, the Nation of Islam leader, has dared the U.S. government to stop him from accepting financial help from Libya, saying he is primed for a "showdown" with those who would punish him for aligning with that country.

Making his first public appearance since he returned from a 23-nation tour of Africa and the Middle East, Mr. Farrakhan told a crowd of 12,000 at the University of Illinois at Chicago on Sunday that he would welcome congressional hearings into his trip.

If he is asked to testify before Congress, Mr. Farrakhan said, he would "call the roll of the members of Congress who are honorary members of the Israeli Knesset."

He also said he would question U.S. foreign policy priorities. "Every year you give Israel $4 billion to $6 billion of the taxpayer money and you haven't asked the people nothing," Mr. Farrakhan said. "Who are you an agent of?"

Representative Peter T. King, Republican of New York, has called for hearings into Mr. Farrakhan's trip, and several federal agencies began inquiries after he was quoted in news agency reports as having made comments harshly critical of the United States and having accepted a $1 billion pledge from Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader. That report was later retracted by the Libyan news agency.

But in his speech, Mr. Farrakhan said that there was a pledge and that it was for more than $1 billion. He also said he planned to accept the money.

"If you're going to deny black people the help of their own brother, then we're going to rise up against you," Mr. Farrakhan said, as the audience applauded. "We don't have a damn thing to lose but our chains."

Mr. Farrakhan said he would use the money to build homes, schools and factories.

"What do you have to say about it, government of America?" Mr. Farrakhan asked. "We're using the money to clean up the mess you made."

South Africa School Ends Effort to Keep Blacks Out

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Governors at a former whites-only school that was forced to admit blacks have dropped plans to appeal against the decision to South Africa's highest court, a high court official said Monday.

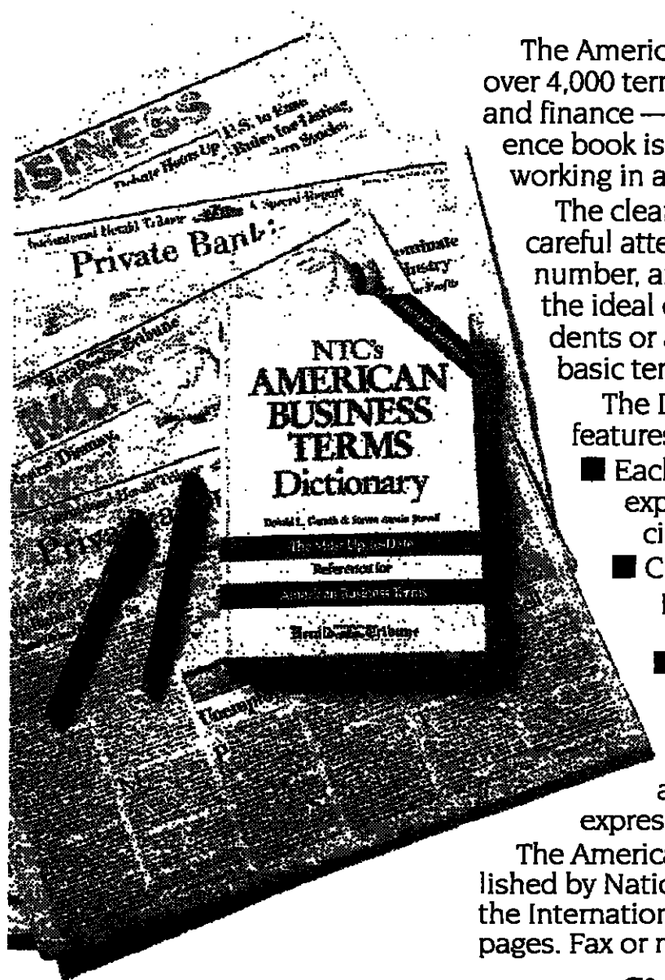
The official said the court had not been given a reason for the withdrawal.

The Sowetan newspaper said the governing body of the school in Potgietersrus, 250 kilometers (155 miles) north of Johannesburg, had decided instead to "make input" to a national forum being set up by President Nelson Mandela.

The paper said the decision was made after opposition to the presence of black children at the school started to wane.

At least 16 black students attended the school Thursday, sparking a boycott by all but 30 of the 600 white students. But Friday, at least 100 white children had returned to school.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Favor for the New Russia

Now this is the right way to serve Western interests in the emergence of a new Russia. It's not to wave a flag for Boris Yeltsin, and thereby license his political malpractice and invite the resentments flowing from foreign "interference." It's to use the politically bland but powerful instrument of the International Monetary Fund to encourage reform and a sound economic policy. That allows the United States and others to avoid a potentially damaging identification with one candidate in Russia's coming presidential elections and yet promote democracy and a free market.

The IMF has agreed to a three-year, $10.2 billion loan to Russia, and Russia has agreed to terms sterner than any that the American government could have imposed on its own. The idea is to impose a degree of discipline that, though it will add further pain in Russian society, will contain inflation, promote growth and consolidate a working and growing free-market economy. Not all of Russia's troubles, of course, can be solved or eased by the IMF. Leadership must come from within. The terrible depredations of economic crime and corruption must somehow be rooted out. A sensible foreign policy matching up Russia's interests and resources can only be made in Moscow. But the IMF is still central to Russia's future.

It is widely suggested, with something of a collective wink, that the supposedly technical and impartial IMF is making a huge and perhaps decisive contribution to President Yeltsin's re-election campaign. It could work out that way, and that would be a bitter pill for the many Russians who have suffered his policies and lost confidence in his leadership. But the fact remains that the IMF is imposing heavy demands on Mr. Yeltsin and that the thrust of its program is to strengthen Russian institutions, not any one man. Every month the IMF gets to say whether Russia has earned the next month's disbursement. The money goes in the first instance to the Russian Central Bank, whose respected director, Sergei Dubinin, has survived the winter's dislocations and become reform's key man.

A made-over Communist Party now observing democratic rules is running its chairman, Gennadi Zyuganov, for president. He is making much of Boris Yeltsin's erraticism and of the costs of change to the man in the street, and his brand of populism offers at least rhetorical hospitality to new spending programs and even to renationalization of some now-privatized industries. The IMF has made clear that such initiatives would be inconsistent with the reforms it is attempting to embed in Russian practice. If this be a form of favor for President Yeltsin, it is even more a form of favor for the new Russia.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Use Sanctions on China

China's brazen export to Pakistan of magnets used in nuclear bomb production is creating more problems for the Clinton administration than it has for Beijing. That is because Washington now finds itself with no credible way to respond that does not also inflict serious harm on U.S. business interests.

The best answer for now is to give priority to nuclear security and impose the penalties specified by law. But the administration must also work to avoid similar dilemmas in the future by equipping itself with sharper policy tools. One obvious approach is to persuade America's allies (and business competitors) to join in coordinated economic penalties against reckless nuclear suppliers.

The magnets sale violates the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, signed by Beijing. Under U.S. law, this violation automatically triggers a cutoff of taxpayer-backed loan guarantees for many of the biggest U.S. business deals with China. The administration can protect U.S. business interests by waiving the penalties, but only at the cost of severely undermining its efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

The administration, pressured by Congress to signal disapproval to China and pressured by business to avoid sanctions, is preparing to split the difference. It intends to impose, and then immediately waive, the statutory punishment and then apply less drastic economic penalties.

Such a compromise would confirm Beijing's impression that Washington will never carry out its threats of damaging economic sanctions for fear of hurting U.S. business. If that impression is correct, the United States urgently needs to find other policy levers that it is actually prepared to use.

Chinese challenges over nuclear technology and missile sales, copyright piracy and Taiwan cannot be ignored just because Washington has no available responses that do not also impose costs on Americans.

Until less problematic forms of retaliation are developed, the United States must be prepared in cases as serious as this to invoke the economic sanctions that are now on the books.

But the administration is not wrong in thinking that penalties that affect only U.S. business deals, leaving European and Japanese companies free to pick up the contracts U.S. companies might lose, are neither the smartest nor the most effective way to punish Beijing.

It would be far more effective if all major trading powers applied concerted economic penalties, from the withdrawal of government subsidies to tightened restrictions on high-technology imports. Some U.S. allies might be reluctant to go along with a coordinated approach. But they can be reminded that any reduction in America's ability to influence Beijing on security issues damages them, too.

America has tried to discourage dangerous Chinese behavior in recent years by rationing high-level official visits and imposing limited economic sanctions. These measures have had little apparent effect. Futile as these calibrated policies sometimes seem, they are clearly preferable to flaunting the Seventh Fleet or making implicit military threats.

To restore its credibility, Washington must now try stronger forms of nonmilitary pressure. That means signing up U.S. allies to apply coordinated penalties when international treaties are seriously breached. But until that can be achieved, Washington must be prepared to apply the full rigor of U.S. law in cases like the magnets sale to Pakistan.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

The EU in Disarray

Jacques Santer, the European Commission's president, has a rare chance to assert himself. Will he do so? The European Union is in disarray. Its members are not at one over when, how and — if you listen to all the discordant noises coming out of Germany and France — even why the proposed single currency, the Euro, should soon be filling European wallets.

At the same time, the Union is about to enter bruising negotiations which should lead to a revision of the Maastricht treaty, a process which starts formally at an "intergovernmental conference" opening in Turin next month and which should pave the way to enlarging the Union's current 15-strong membership.

The challenge, and the worry, for the commission's president is that the Union is in danger of losing its way. In Brussels, there is a sense of drift. That feeling is sharpened by the fact that Italy, which holds the EU presidency until early summer, and is supposed to set priorities and broker deals, has a lame-duck government and a general election at the end of April. On top of that, Europe's only leader of real stature, Helmut Kohl, has ruled himself out as the Union's consensus-forger because he knows he is identified as the champion of integration and the single currency.

Thus a vacuum has appeared. Does Mr. Santer have the guile and the guts to fill it? On Jan. 31, he tried to build a bridge between supporters and opponents of the single currency by linking its introduction to a plan, as yet undefined, to boost jobs and economic growth.

That is dangerous ground. For one thing, employment is largely a matter for national governments and not for the EU. For another, a grandiose plan to get Europe back to work, dreamed up in 1993 by his predecessor, Jacques Delors, is fizzling out.

—The Economist (London).

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7766. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Krauspald, 50 Gloucester Rd, Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax: 852-2922-1190
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schlaer, Friedrichstr. 15, 60323 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 72 67 55. Fax: (069) 72 73 10
Pres/U.S.: Michael Conroy, 550 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8785
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Republican Party Has Edged Toward the Fringe

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — On its cover this week, The Economist, Britain's leading weekly, has a picture of Pat Buchanan. Next to it a headline asks, "Voice of America?" It is a good question, and a serious one.

The Buchanan surge has been treated as a phenomenon that will pass. But that is too easy an assumption. It does not reckon with what has happened to the Republican Party in recent years.

The Christian Coalition is a major power in the party today, and many of its members are working for Mr. Buchanan. Last week its director, Ralph Reed, pressed Bob Dole not to call Mr. Buchanan "an extremist." Mr. Dole gave way.

Mr. Buchanan is the favored candidate of the anti-abortion movement. In Arizona the other day he said that women who are raped and conceive should have to carry the fetus to term. The audience cheered. A party in which such views have substantial support could nominate Pat Buchanan. So Americans should be paying serious attention to what he says he would do as president.

His platform goes far beyond the two themes he has lately sounded, abortion and his economic message of corporate greed and the need for tariff and immigration walls around the country. It describes in considerable detail the kind of America Mr. Buchanan wants.

It would be an America, first of all, without meaningful protections for minority rights. Mr. Buchanan would strip away the protecting constitutional power of the institutions that have been the historic guardians of those rights, the Supreme Court and the other federal courts.

Any court decision that held a state or federal law unconstitutional would be subject to a national popular referendum. If a majority of voters did not like the decision, it would be reversed. And Supreme Court justices would be subject to reconfirmation every eight years.

The whole reason to have a written constitution and Bill of Rights was to put certain fundamentals — freedom of speech, for example, and the balance of governmental powers — beyond the reach of passing majorities. The Supreme Court has enforced that principle for two centuries. Mr. Buchanan would sweep it away.

Countries around the world have copied U.S. constitutionalism in recent decades. Among them is the new South Africa, which has a Bill of Rights and a Constitutional Court to enforce it. Suppose Nelson Mandela's government proposed to let that court's decisions be overridden by majority popular vote. The notion would be deplored by Americans, surely including Pat Buchanan.

James Madison and the other framers of the U.S. Constitution deeply feared simple majoritarian democracy; that is why they wrote in so many checks and balances and protections for minorities.

Mr. Buchanan, who used to write admiringly about Francisco Franco and other dictators, now says the majority should rule. The odd thing is that he is the very sort of person who has benefited from the First Amendment, which the Supreme Court has enforced to protect speech on the far right and left.

In a speech to the Heritage Foundation last month, Mr. Buchanan asked whose rights had been protected by the Supreme Court. He did not mention such principal beneficiaries as women, racial minorities or the press. His answer was: "criminals, atheists, homosexuals, flag-burners, illegal immigrants (including terrorists), convicts and pornographers."

The Buchanan platform contains numerous other radical proposals. In foreign policy, for example, he has denounced U.S. participation in the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization. He has said he would "totally zero-out foreign aid," a step that would cripple U.S. foreign policy.

All those are formal positions, given out by the Buchanan campaign. Then there are his rhetorical devices. When he denounces New York financiers, he frequently uses the firm of Goldman, Sachs as his example. When he denounces the Supreme Court, he mocks Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg. Is it a coincidence that he uses Jewish names?

That a Republican convention would nominate Pat Buchanan still seems hard to believe. But that the possibility has to be discussed shows how far the party has moved toward what used to be called the lunatic fringe.

The New York Times.

Australia May Oust Keating, but Nation's Tune Won't Change

By Denis Warner

MORNINGTON, Australia — Barring late upsets, Australia seems set for a change of government when it goes to the polls this coming Saturday. In place of the tough, abrasive Labor Party leader Paul Keating, the more retiring John Howard, who heads the Liberal-National coalition and has been waiting in the wings for years, is at long last likely to get his chance on center stage.

If the opinion polls are right and Mr. Howard does take office, it will be largely because of the electorate's feeling that after 13 years of a Labor government it is time for a change, and not because of the appeal of new and innovative policies.

Years ago, the rival parties had clearly different policies. Labor was the party of the left, its support base blue-collar workers of the trade unions. The coalition represented the white-collar middle class and the right.

All that has changed. Key policies on either side are almost interchangeable. Voters for both camps cross all social boundaries. Welfare may still figure more prominently on Labor's agenda, but the difference is mostly one of approach.

Several of the front bench of either party could fit comfortably into their opponents' shoes. But again, if there is a difference, it seems to be that the Labor front bench may be more talented and, after years in office, more experienced than its opposition.

One of the few potentially important policy differences, initiated and pressed hard only months ago by Prime Minister Keating, was the republican issue, the abandonment of links with the British crown — the Queen of England is also the Queen of Australia — and either the election or appointment of an Australian president.

No doubt fearing that Labor's too-enthusiastic espousal of the policy might cost votes in this still predominantly Anglo-Saxon society, Mr. Keating revived the issue late in the campaign and wrapped it cautiously in plebiscites and referendums that would assure the change was made only with the approval of most electors and most states.

Australia's friends and neighbors will notice little change if Mr. Howard's coalition succeeds. Both sides deny it, but in defense and foreign affairs they are closer to bipartisan policies than ever before.

At the end of the Vietnam War, the Labor government under Gough Whitlam could not move fast enough to disengage from Asian entanglements. "Forward defense," which saw Australian forces at various times involved in Malaysia, Korea and Vietnam, was abandoned. From the mid-1970s until the late 1980s, defense was primarily concerned with "fortress Australia" and its protection against improbable small-scale incursions from the country's north.

As the Labor Party changed, so did the policies. Mr. Keating, with the support of Senator Gareth Evans, his foreign affairs minister, saw Australians heavily involved in efforts to restore democratic government to Cambodia. Canberra was also active in sponsoring the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum and in participating in the Association of South East Asian Nations regional forum.

In partnership with Britain and New Zealand, it provided useful support for Singapore and Malaysia through the Five Power Defense Arrangements, and initiated joint training exercises with its Southeast Asian neighbors. Most recently, and significantly, Australia has entered into a security treaty with Indonesia.

This heavy emphasis on regional cooperation was not at the expense of relations with the United States, with which Australia is still allied through what was called ANZUS until New Zealand opted out in protest against nuclear armed or powered ships entering its waters.

The coalition, though insisting there are policy differences, promises more of the same. China, Japan and South Korea are singled out as countries with which close bilateral relations will be pursued. Important security links with Europe — still Australia's major trading partner and principal source of investment — and the United States will be maintained and strengthened, with Australia endeavoring to act as a "crucial link" between East and West, a regional hub for European and North American companies seeking to do business in Asia.

In defense and foreign affairs, the sides are closer to bipartisan policies than ever before.

Washington will be encouraged to make greater use of the small joint installations established in Australia during the Cold War, which at the time were concerned primarily with the detection of missile firings and very low frequency communications with submarines.

When the United States withdrew from its major bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay in the Philippines, the Australian government offered the use of its aircraft training range in the Northern Territory. The offer was not taken up.

However, the situation on Okinawa has caused some second thoughts among U.S. military leaders, and the possibility of establishing some facilities at Darwin in Australia's far north was revived by General Charles Krulak, the U.S. Marine Corps commander, who raised the issue at a defense industry conference in San Diego.

Neither the Australian Labor Party nor the coalition would want to see Darwin become a replacement for Okinawa, with large numbers of U.S. forces based there. However, the U.S. Marines and the U.S. Air Force already join in exercises based in Darwin. And since the Labor government once offered new small-scale facilities and the coalition wants to see more active use of existing installations, even closer ties between the United States and Australia may be in the offing.

But, as with Australian relations with Europe and Asia, the changes that could follow a switch in government would be more in approach and emphasis than in substance.

Domestically and internationally, and regardless of the hand on the tiller, Australia's course seems set, steady as she goes.

The writer, a former Asia correspondent for Australian and British newspapers, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

'New Socialism' Menaces Corporate Headquarters of America

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A specter is haunting free enterprise — the specter of the New Socialism.

The old Socialism failed. The Marxist notion that state ownership could triumph over capitalism led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. In its other form — the democratic welfare state — the old Socialism is being abandoned.

Privatization is in; from Sweden and Britain to Israel and throughout Asia, tight state control of business is unraveling. In the United States, even the majority of Democrats read the public mood against tax-and-spend and turned away from the excesses of income redistribution. For more than a decade, the pendulum has been swinging toward free enterprise and its handmaiden, free trade.

What were the world's leftists to do? How to reassert central control in the face of public revulsion of corrupt or intrusive state bureaucracy?

After years of thrashing about, they have come up with an answer: the New Socialism.

Unable to command the economy directly, leftists propose to coerce corporations to act as government's surrogates. Under the banner of "social responsibility," the idea is to place the costs of education, health care, training, day care and environmental purity — costs that voters are unwilling to assume — on companies that now measure success in terms of profits and dividends.

This goes beyond "industrial policy," that liberal scheme to let Washington decide which industries to subsidize and which to let fail. That cherry-picking didn't fly.

Enter the New Socialist Person. He or she is called the "stakeholder." Remember that word; it has replaced "proletariat" in the lexicon of the left.

The leader of Britain's resurgent Labor Party, Tony Blair, advocates a "stakeholder society." The leader of the U.S. House Democrats, Richard Gephardt, told the annual gathering of AFL-CIO executives in Florida, "We've got to encourage, cajole and persuade our corporations ... to recognize the role of their stakeholders as well as their shareholders."

In Florida, Labor Secretary Robert Reich went further, urging that Washington reward companies that practice "good corporate citizenship" and punish, by taxation or regulation, those driven only to make profits (by delivering high-quality products at a low price).

Who are the stakeholders? Workers, often seeking protection from competition; middle managers, even the unnecessary; the local community, including extreme environmentalists.

In the New Socialism, share owners come last — including all those investing through pension funds and mutual funds — despite the fact that these investors provide the capital to support profitable business and generate jobs.

The fifth stakeholder, usually unmentioned in the attacks on "corporate greed" and demonization of the downsizers, is the consumer. His stake is his cost of living, which would soot up if Reich punishments and Buchanan tariffs were slapped on the goods the middle-class family buys at Wal-Mart or Sears. The protected worker is also the cheated consumer.

Capitalism's defenders know only stupidly shortsighted executives overlook the need for a loyal, motivated work force; we also know good community relations help attract the best managers and innovators to a company. And easing the shock of necessary belt-tightening on workers who are not producing is "good PR," which makes business sense — provided it does not squander assets on ego-satisfying do-gooding.

What are the primary "social" responsibilities of a corporation? To serve its owners by returning a profit and its community by paying taxes; to earn the allegiance of customers by delivering value, and to provide a secure future for employees who help it succeed in the marketplace. A new responsibility is to resist the wave of resentment stirred by politicians whose geese cannot lay those golden eggs.

The old business-bashing populism of Mr. Buchanan and some unions has linked up with the new business-using socialism of Mr. Clinton's advisers. If this pernicious bedfellowship is not rejected now, at a time of low unemployment, who will stand up for competition, productivity and free trade when the recession bites?

The New York Times.

Social Unrest to Come

IT IS extremely likely that in the next decade the United States will experience a period of social unrest unequaled in this century. It will dwarf the protests of the late 1960s and early 1970s. The recent strikes and other demonstrations in France are a portent of what is to come for America.

Several things lead me to this dreary prediction:

• The growing disparity between the nation's rich and its poor. In the middle of the 1970s, the income gap between the very rich and the very poor was at its narrowest: 1 percent of the population controlled 18 percent of private wealth; now, 1 percent of the population controls 40 percent of the wealth.

Corporations reflect the same widening gap between the haves and have-nots. There is a colossal disparity between the average pay of CEOs and the pay of the average worker. The disparity persists even in adverse times. While CEOs walk away from mergers and other corporate upheavals with multimillion-dollar golden parachutes, the downsized thousands get a few months' severance pay and fret over their health-care coverage.

• The inverted trust factor. In the mid-1950s, about 70 percent of Americans believed their government was genuinely concerned with the common good. The trust in government began to erode noisily in the mid-1960s and continues to decline at an accelerating rate. Recent studies indicate that only 25 percent of Americans now trust their government.

• The abandoned "other half." The British management philosopher Charles Handy wrote about a CEO who boasted that his equation for success was "half times two times three equals success": with half the work force he could produce twice as many goods with three times the revenues. Not bad. But, Mr. Handy asks, what about the other half?

• Lack of empowerment. Even the still-employed are in a chronic state of anxiety. For them, "empowerment" is an increasingly Orwellian term, not simply a lie but an infuriating inversion of the truth. A demoralizing sense of powerlessness is what many jobholders are feeling. Nearly everyone worries about getting a pink slip.

Empowerment and restructuring are on a collision course. It's impossible for a company to re-engineer and empower at the same time, even though many firms are attempting it.

Unless the private sector finds a way both to make money and re-establish a sense of trust in the workplace, America will continue to be in trouble. Worried workers do not engage in the kind of creative problem-solving that business requires. And unless some solution is found to the dilemma facing those losing their jobs — a population segment that now includes the middle class as well as the poor — America will see public expressions of rage and fear that make the recent strikes in France look like a stroll in the park.

— Warren Bennis, distinguished university professor of business administration at the University of Southern California, commenting in the Los Angeles Times.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Fighting Taxes

PARIS — The Parliamentary Budget Committee held its first meeting yesterday [Feb. 26] when M. Georges Cochery was elected president. In his inaugural address, M. Cochery gave the following expression in opposition to an income tax: "Resolved on carrying out fiscal reforms in a spirit of equity, you will reject everything which might constitute attack on the equality of citizens in taxation, on the primordial rule established by the French Revolution that each ought to contribute to the public expenses in proportion to his faculties."

1921: Neutral Swiss

PARIS — The Council of the League of Nations, sitting in Paris yesterday [Feb. 26], discussed the passage of international troops through Switzerland on their way to Vilna. M. Dunant, the Swiss Minister in Paris, said that when Switzerland joined the League of Nations, the Swiss Federal Council made reservations to the effect that the principle of neutrality must remain the basis of her foreign policy. The Federal Council therefore strives to avoid any precedent tending to weaken that principle.

1946: Nehru Speaks

BOMBAY — Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sharply criticized tonight [Feb. 26] "counter-revolutionaries" who, he said, led the people of Bombay into bloody rioting. Nehru demanded that India's millions move peacefully toward independence and declared that if revolution becomes necessary, proper leaders would give the signal. Nehru, Mohandas K. Gandhi's heir to leadership, told a solemn crowd that the nation's ills cannot be cured unless the British quit India.

هكذا من الأصل

OPINION/LETTERS

Losing Faith in a System That Feels Unfair

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — It's been called mean-spiritedness, racism, a crisis of lowered expectations and even class warfare. And maybe it's a bit of all these things. But I suspect what is driving American politics in the 1990s may be a lot simpler: a near pathological fear of being played for a sucker.

Public discourse is full of talk about the harm welfare does to those who live on it. But isn't it likely that what Americans worry about privately is the possibility that their hard-earned money will be handed over to some well-fed woman who refuses to work — that they'll be played *for suckers?*

How much of the opposition to affirmative action is principled, grounded in the belief that the best way to achieve racial or sexual equality is to practice it, and how much in the fear that if the other group gets more our group will get less?

I see the fear lurking behind virtually every public issue, from health-care reform to school vouchers and solid waste recycling. Good ideas, maybe, but how can we be sure somebody's not out to take us for suckers?

It's a disconcerting trend, at least for those who remember when Americans willingly sacrificed personal advantage for the good of America. I recall some inconvenience, but relatively little bellyaching, as a result of the rationing of World War II, for example. Everyone knew a few people (friends of merchants or of public officials) who managed to get an extra allotment of sugar or shoes or automobile tires. But they went on sacrificing anyway, convinced that it was in America's interest to do so.

What has happened? Have Americans become utterly selfish? Don't they care about the country anymore?

Well, lots of things have happened, of course, but two stand out in my mind. The first is the Vietnam War, and a military draft that was patently unfair. Seldom had the citizenship burdens borne by rich and poor been more disparate, or more obvious.

The other thing is more recent: the shift away from a political system in which the voter was king to one in which the special interests, particularly the moneyed special interests, hold the power.

In contrast to the case in World War II, when luck and personal influence determined one's ability to avoid mortal danger or get the gas tank filled, the recent political trend is to legislate luck for entire classes of people. Some get the breaks, and some get suckered.

Sometimes in big ways. Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich has been saying for some time now that the gap between rich and poor, and specifically between the university-educated and high school graduates, is growing.

The arithmetic may not have sunk in for the worse-off group — it's hidden by lifestyles (barely) maintained by the income of a second earner. What has sunk in is the feeling of being always financially strapped, not quite as well off as the parents were at this stage of life, *and never quite sure* that things will work out for the children.

And this: that the suffering isn't universal. Mr. Reich says the top 20 percent of earners have done relatively well in the past 25 years while the earnings of the bottom fifth have at best stagnated since 1973.

They came up short, even while they worked hard and the economy was booming.

Add that in the 25 years before 1973, median income more than doubled, with most of the gains going to the blue-collar bottom, and you begin to see how so many people can feel so fearful and ungenerous. Affirmative action, foreign aid, concern for immigrants — all these things start to look like someone else's generosity at your expense.

So far there has been nothing approaching political revolt (unless you count the election of a bunch of anti-government Republican rookies last time out).

Instead, there has been an erosion of faith in the system, an unwillingness to trust the politicians or anyone else, a refusal to get excited about mutual sacrifices for the common good.

It isn't that Americans no longer care about the common good, but that they have lost faith in mutuality. They're afraid of being played for suckers.

Washington Post Writers Group.



By BROOKES in The Times (London). CWS Syndicate.

Piece Process

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rwandan Massacres

In his article "Why the War Crimes Tribunal for Rwanda Is Necessary" *(Opinion, Feb. 5)*, Thomas L. Friedman says that large numbers of the Rwandan people are clearly guilty of genocide and equally responsible for the massacres of 1994. This assumption needs to be corrected.

Although the chain of command for individual massacres still needs to be established, overwhelming evidence suggests that the military, the interim government and militias organized and executed the genocide.

Within hours of the plane crash that killed President Juvénal Habyarimana in April 1994, security forces and armed militia groups threw up roadblocks and began the killing. Large-scale massacres were organized by administrative authorities with the army. When civilians resisted an attack or when there were *insufficient security forces to finish* off the designated victims in a particular area, the central command sent in reinforcements.

Mr. Friedman says that if one starts prosecuting war crimes "in which so many people were involved, where do you stop?" This genocide cannot and must not be attributed to "culture" or the "Hutu majority" as Mr. Friedman does, but to those who organized it.

The interim government tried to portray the massacres as a popular outburst, the anger of the people at the death of their president. It has since been widely recognized that what occurred was genocide. Yet instead of discussing the responsibility of those individuals who organized the massacres, many commentators have chosen to lay the blame to a larger group of people, the Hutu in general.

LINDA M. KIRSCHKE.
London.

Troops in Bosnia

Regarding "Third American Empire, With a Balkan Frontier" (Opinion, Jan. 4) and "Who Would Want Bosnia? Surely Not the U.S." (Opinion, Jan. 6):

What justifies the sending of *U.S. troops to Bosnia is the need* to uphold the minimum standards of international legitimacy — however narrowly defined as the prevention of genocide, ethnic cleansing and naked conquest that happened to be, in this case, in Europe.

The fate of Bosnia is of world-wide importance, especially for states with multiethnic or multireligious populations. Failure in Bosnia would set a disastrous precedent and would threaten international security.

GAILAN M. RAMIZ.
Petaling Jaya, Malaysia.

One Train, Lentissimo

I read with bitter amusement the article "Deadly Storm Lashes Europe, Snarling Traffic" *(Feb. 21)* in which it was reported that "Eurostar passenger trains operated normally."

I was on the 14:23 service from London to Paris, which set a record for the journey of 9 hours, 47 minutes. During this epic trip, we were treated to rare (stationary) views of the Waterloo departure lounge (1 hour, 7 minutes), snowscaped tracks of Ashford (2 hours, 25 minutes) and, most special of all, the Channel Tunnel interior (1 hour, 45 minutes).

If that is the way trains operate "normally," on behalf of my fellow passengers and all those who share my love of traveling by train, may I express the fervent hope that normal service will *not* be resumed as soon as possible.

SIR GEORG SOLTI.
Paris.

New, Improved Contract, The Buchanan Way

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — The Republican Party, it would seem, is in chaotic retreat, its dying sound a buzzing of phones and fax machines.

Even Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, is so little heard or seen in public these days that he could pass for one of the country's best-behaved children. General Colin L. Powell, only yesterday the Republican favorite son, has disowned its new presidential front-runner — and has been usurped in the party hierarchy by *Vladimir Zhirinovsky*, the Russian ultranationalist who endorsed Pat Buchanan as a "brother in arms."

MEANWHILE

But the appearance of a Republican implosion could be deceptive. The Republicans next week may spring a major public-relations offensive — "Contract With America II." According to a fax I received from a source identified only as "Anonymous," the original contract was quietly retired just before primary season — which is why no Republican candidate has so much as mentioned it in months. The new, all-inclusive Contract II will unify the Newt and Pat wings of Republicanism.

In this ingenious document, all 10 planks are word-for-word those of Contract I, as published in TV Guide during the '94 campaign. Only the explanatory text following each item has been subtly retooled to accommodate Mr. Buchanan's "conservatism of the heart" as well as quotations from his public record.

1. **Balanced-budget amendment and line-item veto.** The balanced budget will be achieved by punitive tariffs on the goods of every nation with workers who are either non-white or go by the name "José." First line-item veto: aid to Israel, "a strategic albatross draped around the neck of the United States."

2. ***Stop violent criminals.*** The "hairy-chested Nazi hunters" of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations will be reassigned to fight organized crime under the direction of the new chief of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Larry Pratt, the Buchanan aide who heads an association for far-right gun owners.

3. **Welfare reform.** Welfare mothers, who, like all women, are "simply not endowed by nature" to succeed in the job market, will be deported to Mexico. "Peasants with pitchforks" will receive lump sums from the states, which will redistribute the wealth of "all the knights and barons" on the boards of local golf and tennis clubs.

4. **Protecting our kids.** "Secular humanist" educators "in sandals and beads" will be replaced by creationists who teach that Christianity is "superior to Buddhism and Taoism and other faiths" and that man is descended from God, not monkeys (with the possible exception of Sam Donaldson). History students will be taught to question premature reports of gas chambers at Treblinka and to re-evaluate *Hitler as "an individual of great* courage, a soldier's soldier."

5. **Tax cuts for families.** A 17 percent flat tax for families will be supported by an 83 percent flat tax on greedy "corporate butchers" like Robert Allen of AT&T and "idiot bankers of Wall Street," especially at Goldman, Sachs.

6. **Strong national defense.** Homosexuals, who "have declared war on nature," will be zapped by electrified fences built around gay bars in major cities. Free atom bombs will be supplied to any nation harboring former associates of Klaus Barbie.

7. **Roll back government regulations.** Overturn silly politically correct prohibitions on displaying "the battle flag of the Confederacy."

8. ***Common-sense legal reform.*** Eliminate the sinister "one-man-one-vote Earl Warren system" that inexorably leads to "the worship of democracy as a form of governance." Impeach Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

9. **Congressional term limits.** Abolish Congress — alias "Israeli-occupied territory" — and replace it with a government run according to the principles of those "soldier patriots" Francisco Franco and Augusto Pinochet.

The New York Times.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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CCD 2

Style



Photographs by Christopher Morris

The town crier and the lord mayor welcoming a busload of Japanese shoppers; a row of factory-outlet stores, top; Scott Malkin, below, in Bicester Village, and, right, one of the boots at the Joan & David shoe store.

A Little Bit of American Marketing in Ye Olde England

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

BICESTER, ENGLAND — The tour bus bowled through sodden green fields — past signs pointing to historic Blenheim Palace and Oxford's dreaming spires. Against the gray sky loomed a square stone Church tower. Turn right for Bicester Village

"Oyez," called the town crier, as he welcomed 200 Japanese visitors in front of the clock tower at the Polo Ralph Lauren store.

Ralph Lauren in the green heart of Merrie England? And the Scotch House? And Aquascutum? This quaint Oxfordshire street is not quite what it seems, for the local mayor and dignitaries had turned out Sunday to welcome the first officially organized overseas tour buses for factory outlet shopping.

It takes a village to prove that shopping in the 1990s can be a new experience. Bicester Village is a cluster of upmarket stores with markdown price tags on the principle of American outlets like Woodbury Common in upstate New York. In fact, the low-rise shops often look more like Main Street in New England than in Ye Olde England. Prices are 30 to 50 percent lower than in regular stores, but there is nothing in the elegant facades, the restaurant or the croissant and coffee house to shriek "cheap."

The center, which opened in April 1995, is the brainchild of Scott Malkin, 37, raised in Connecticut but resident in England for seven years. Since the Bicester experiment has exceeded expectations, with 2 million visitors in its first 10 months, Malkin's Value Retail company now plans to take on the rest of Europe. Outlet villages are planned for Barcelona in 1997, with Paris and Düsseldorf to follow.

"I don't feel a visionary — a lot of life is getting out and getting on with it," says Malkin. He explains that the concept of grouping factory outlets for branded goods has been established for 15 years in the United States and that American retailers therefore "broke the ice."

The principle behind turning sale-price goods into a shopping experience is that surplus stock, ends of lines and factory seconds can be electronically identified in the age of the computer. Manufacturers can then package them as reduced goods and present them directly to the public in pleasant surroundings — rather than undermining classy brands with markdowns in regular stores. "I think it unclogs the arteries," says Malkin. "It defines and validates full price points to have a few well-positioned and carefully managed outlets."

The core customer at Bicester is female. ("Women are the backbone of the shopping experience," claims Malkin). She has a couple of kids, maybe a part-time job, aspirational tastes, and she is brand loyal but price conscious. Karen Ardagh from Cheshire, who bought Pepe jeans and Converse training shoes on Sunday for her 13-year-old daughter, fits that profile, although Malkin does not encourage the teenage jeans market and even turned down a MacDonald's for his village.

The shoppers to gladden his heart, spending around £250 ($400) each, were the Japanese tourists, who went through The Scotch House buying cashmere scarves at £29.90 and cashmere sweaters for their menfolk at £129. As they loaded their parcels on to the bus, Aquascutum, Benetton, Monsoon and Joan & David shoes were favored purchases.

Speaking through an interpreter, Akiko Omura, the shoppers said that they knew the prices at the London stores and therefore considered the Bicester goods a bargain. They also praised the pleasant atmosphere and polite staff, and bemoaned the fact that they only had one hour of shopping squeezed in before a visit to Shakespeare country at Stratford-on-Avon.

Relatively high prices (raincoats at Aquascutum still cost £225) are deliberately designed to put off cheaper coach parties and locals looking for an afternoon out. Other factory outlets in the United Kingdom tend to serve the mass market. At Bicester, family shopping is encouraged by the mix of household stores like Descamps bedlinens, Villeroy & Boch china and Price's candles, with shoe and clothing shops, including OshKosh B'Gosh for kids.

The fashion conscious would find relatively little, although there are lingerie bargains and a designer store carries Escada, Louis Feraud and Christian Lacroix's Bazar line — from previous rather than current seasons. Joan & David's shoe store was doing brisk business with stylish lace-up boots.

"They are brand conscious, but not fashion forward," Malkin says of the customers. Brands actually building awareness through factory outlets are the people of the same ethnic background. Failing in that enterprise, they make every effort to change the masquerading, bogus high society in which they find themselves. They inflict themselves upon that society, forcing it to play by Marx Brothers rules. Antic comedy, O.K.?

Finally, William Powell and Myrna Loy aren't "ethnic" at all, but in the "Thin Man" movies, according to this author, they're ethnic anyway, because in earlier films they used to play ethnics, and in the "Thin Man" series Powell has ethnic friends. (Again, Winokur leaves out a straightforward fact: Dashiell Hammett, who wrote the novel, told Lillian Hellman that Nick and Nora Charles were a portrait of what the two of them might be like in a detective's milieu.) No, Mark Winokur must make the point that Myrna Loy is "ethnic" all on her own, and so he does.

He takes a clean language like English, a few interesting ideas, turns the whole thing into an instrument of torture and calls it "theory." You can read it if you like, but why?

Carolyn See reviews books regularly for The Washington Post.

Norwegian Helly Hansen's protective outerwear, John Partridge's British country clothing and Big Dog, Californian casualwear.

American stores, with long experience of outlet shopping, seem to have the greatest retail bravura. The Polo Ralph Lauren store is on the prime site at the entrance to Bicester Village and majors on menswear, selling sports shirts at half price and cords and chinos at £29. It also sets a quality, countrified mood that is general.

IN England, where the subtleties of the class system are pervasive, Bicester has a whiff of what the British call "county" or "gentry," meaning good, solid, well-made clothes that are never flashy. Even the gift shop carries museum-surplus merchandise like art cards and reproduction Victoriana.

Malkin wants to draw the classiest customers from the surrounding region (and the village is only just over an hour from London) and to aim for 30 percent tourists.

In the 10 months of operation, the Bicester Village, associated with America's Woodbury Common and with investment from Bank of Kuwait and Bankers Trust International, has had gross sales of £300 million. Has that money been syphoned off from regular stores? And is factory outlet shopping changing consumer attitudes?

"I don't think it contributes to systemic price deflation," says Malkin. "It is just an efficient way to disperse surplus."

It sounds too good to be true that manufacturers, retailers and customers should all be happy. There are consumer snags: The choice is limited — especially when it comes to colors. There are not so many brands available and when you find Polo Ralph Lauren chinos, they may not be in your size. You might want to stock up on bargain underwear from Triumph and Warner's, but pile-'m-high, sell-'m-cheap shirts from Pierre Cardin or Yves Saint Laurent could be found in most city centers.

But in its way, Bicester village is selling a modern dream: that nice middle class people with limited incomes can buy nice things from nice sales people in nice surroundings. Sales shopping need not be grubby and grabby, aggressive and exhausting and make you feel as shop-soiled as the clothes.

The crowds shopping in the pouring rain Sunday were proof of the lure of a bargain with a touch of class.

BOOKS

AMERICAN LAUGHTER: Immigrants, Ethnicity, and 1930s Hollywood Film Comedy

By Mark Winokur. 310 pages. $29.95. St. Martin's.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

THE book "American Laughter" works off an interesting premise: What if we were to tell American history just a little differently? What if we took the position that Puritan America does not represent mainstream, hegemonic American culture, with everyone who came after autodidactically classified as marginalized, immigrant, "ethnic"? What if we reconfigured our notions of the mainstream, remembering that Native Americans were here first, that those Puritans were immigrants and that all the immigrants who came after made their own contribution to the mainstream and indeed, in Hollywood movies, have become the mainstream?

Mark Winokur characterizes the Hollywood film industry as an enterprise of immigrants and ethnics. Of course, that's true in human terms: Any Hollywood scholar knows that the half-dozen or so moguls who first got the Hollywood machine up and running came from families who lived within miles of one another back in the Old Country. (Winokur never mentions this. I think it was too straightforward for him.)

The author is more interested in the "vision" behind these movies — that the first audiences for American film were uneducated immigrant greenhorns packed into nickelodeons, people in a state of high anxiety about their ability to function in a new culture, terrified of what they perceived to be an impenetrable, often hostile universe. Thus every wretch who slipped on a banana peel mimicked the viewer's own predicament.

The author, after an introduction on "theorizing ethnicity and immigration" and a chapter tying early film to American literary figures such as Sut Lovingood, gives us three fairly disconnected essays on film icons of the '30s. Charlie Chaplin, the Marx Brothers and finally William Powell and Myrna Loy are held up as examples of, respectively, "transformative," "antic" and "screwball" comedy. "Briefly," Winokur tells us, "transformative comedy is about physical inclusion into a physically dangerous world; antic comedy is about inclusion into a socially restrictive world; and screwball comedy is about inclusion into a social or physical world that seems deceptively safe."

It seems pretty simple, doesn't it? In fact, the ideas presented here are fairly simple. The prose style in which they're presented is anything but that, but once you get past the impenetrable prose, you've got a guy trying to prove that Hollywood filmmaking is an immigrant business (which is like trying to prove that celery is crunchy), acted in by immigrants, for release to an immigrant audience.

Chaplin, the author reminds us, was an immigrant from England. He often reconstructed his past and was inconsistent in the way he defined it, so that he functioned as a universal immigrant. He could have been Jewish; he could have been from anywhere. His comedy, especially the early material, stemmed mostly from "transforming" — that is, using an object in the material world in a way that is not appropriate.

In this way, the material world becomes an instrument of torture.

The Marx Brothers, Jewish immigrants, can be seen in their films to be searching for

WHAT THEY'RE READING



•**Laurent Assoulen**, pianist, is reading "*Perfume: The Story of a Murderer*" by Patrick Suskind.

"The book is a multitude of good and bad fragrances which transport you on a voyage. A text full of smells!"
(Charlotte Sector, IHT)

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

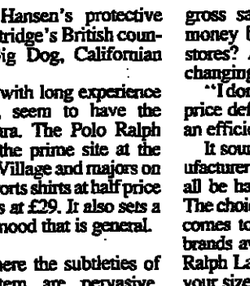
GATA Kamsky beat Jeroen Piket in Round 2 in the elite Koop Tjuchem Tournament in Groningen, the Netherlands.

The Schliemann Gambit, 3...f5, offers a pawn for a speculative counterattack. Accepting it with 4 ef e4 5 Qe2 Qe7 6 Bc6 dc 7 Nd4 Qe5 8 Ne6 Be6 9 fe Bd6 10 Nc3 Nf6 11 b3 O-O-O 12 Bb2 Rhe8 is favorable for Black.

The most vigorous way of countering the Schliemann is with the piece sacrifice, 6 Ne5!? And 6...de 7 Nc6 Qg5 is probably Black's strongest weapon. On 8 Qe2, Black must refrain from 8...Qg2? because 9 Qh5! would be disastrous for him.

With 9 f4!, White returns the pawn for rapid development. After 9...Qf4 10 d4 Qd6 11 Ne5 c6 12 Bc4, it is risky for Black to take White's sacrifice: 12...Qd4 13 Bf4! Nd5 14 Rd1 Bb4 15 c3 Nf4 16 Rd4 Ne2 17 Ke2 Bc5 18 Re4 Bf5 19 Rf4 is strong for White.

The main strategic feature of the situation after 17...Rae8 is the frailty of the e4 pawn. It cannot be seized, yet Kamsky finds an ingenious exploitation with 18 Nd2! Qa2 19 Bf6 Bf6 20 Ne4. What should Piket play? On 20...Bd8, Kamsky would play 21 Rf8 and if 21...Kf8, then 22 Rf1 Bf6 (22...Kg8? 23 Nf6) 23 Qc2 Re6 24 Ng5 wins at least a pawn. Moreover, 21...Rf8 22 Nc5 b6 23 Nd7 wins outright.



Position after 36 . . . Kb3

Against 20...Re6, Kamsky stepped up the pressure with 21 Qg4! Had Piket tried 21...Be7, there could have come 22 Rf8 Bf8 23 Rf1 Be7 24 Qf5 h6 25 Qf7 Kh7 26 Ng3! with the threat of 27 Nh5. Then, defense by 26...Qd5 27 Nh5 Rg6 would have lost to 28 Qg6! Kg6 29 Nf4 Kh7 30 Nd5 cd 31 Rf7. After 21...h6, Kamsky won a pawn with 22 Rf6! Ref6 23 Nf6 Rf6 24 Qc8 Kh7 25 Qb7.

In place of 27...a4, Piket would have done better to restrain Kamsky's attack by 27...Qd5.

Since 32...Qg6 33 Rb7 Kg8 34 Qg6 Rg6 35 Ra7 wins a second pawn and 32...Qe4 33 Rb7 Re7 34 Qf3 Qf3 35 Re7 Ke7 36 gf creates a winning king-and-pawn-endgame.

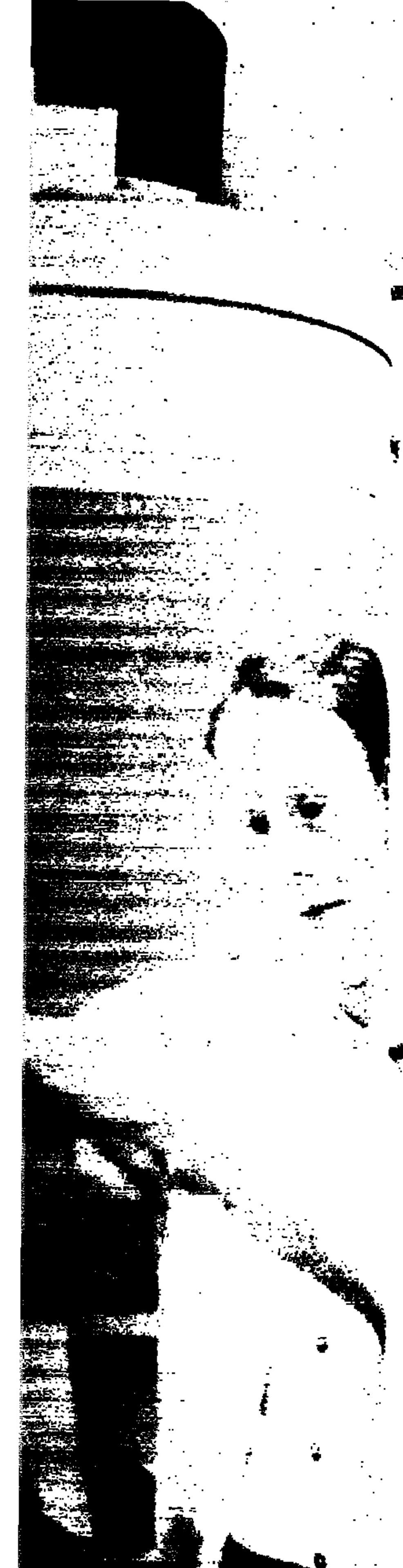
Piket desperately chose counterattack with 32...Re1. But Kamsky quickly drove him into a mating net with 33 Rb7 Ke6 34 d5! Kd5 35 Rd7 Kc4 36 Rd4 Kb3 37 c4!

Piket could not run far with 37...Kb4 38 Qa3 Ka5 39 Qc5 Ka6 40 Qc6 Ka7 41 Rd7 Kb8 42 Qb7 mate. And 37...Kb2 38 Rd2 Qc2 39 Qe1 costs him his queen. Accordingly, he gave up.

RUY LOPEZ

White Kamsky	Black Piket	White Kamsky	Black Piket
1 e4	e5	18 Bf6	Bf6
2 Nf3	Nc6	19 Ne4	Re8
3 Bb5	a6	20 Ne4	b5
4 Ba4	Nf6	21 Qg4	Re4
5 0-0	b5	22 Rf8	Rf8
6 Bb3	Be7	23 Nf6	Kh7
7 Re1	b4	24 Qe6	a5
8 Qe2	Nd6	25 Qg7	Rg8
9 c4	Qc4	26 h3	g4
10 d4	Qc6	27 Qh6	Re8
11 Nc6	dc	28 Rd8	Rd8
12 Bc4	Be6	29 Qg7	Kg7
13 c3	Bc4	30 Kh2	Qb3
14 Nc4	Qb6	31 Kh1	Qb1
15 b4	Be7	32 Kh2	Qb3
16 Be3	a5	33 Kg1	Kf6
17 Ra1	Ra8	34 d5	Ke5
18 Nd2	Qa2	35 Re7	Kd5
		36 Re4	Kb3
		37 c4	Resigns

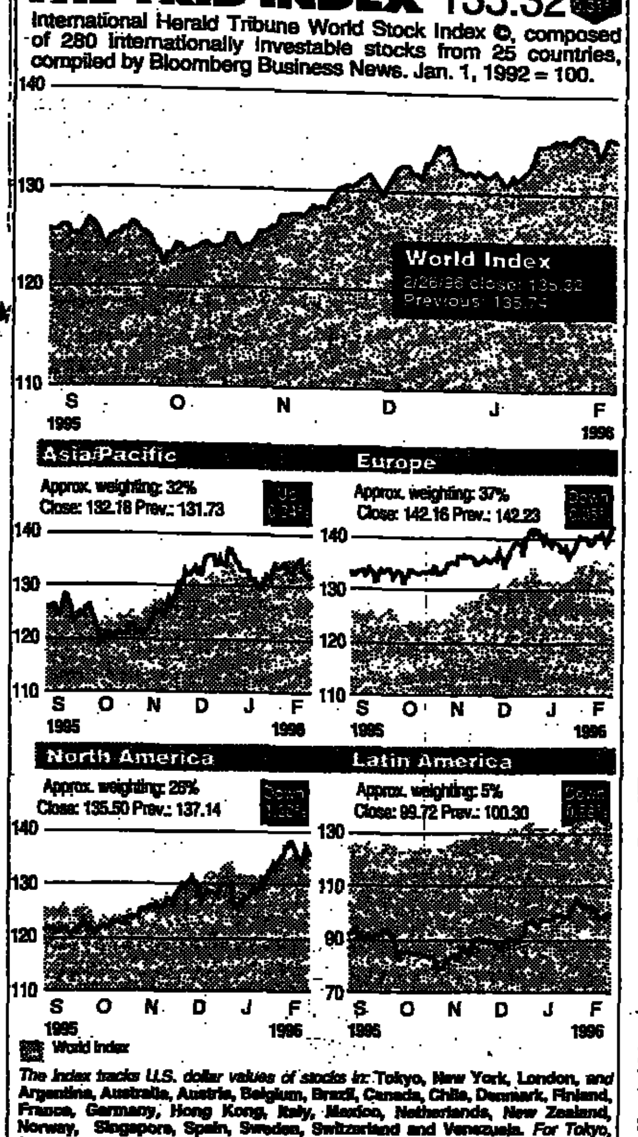
الأهرام



Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
BUSINESS / FINANCE
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1996

THE TRIB INDEX 135.32

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



World Index

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Mon. close	Prev. close	% change		Mon. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	136.10	137.17	-0.78	Capital Goods	145.80	147.02	-0.83
Utilities	130.79	131.52	-0.56	Raw Materials	150.07	150.89	-0.54
Finance	125.71	124.52	+0.96	Consumer Goods	141.87	142.53	-0.46
Services	124.81	125.84	-0.82	Miscellaneous	140.98	142.40	-1.01

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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European Films: The Sequel

Movies Are Again Becoming Big Business

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

LONDON — At the big Shepperton Studios west of London, work progresses on "101 Dalmatians," a live-actor version of Walt Disney's animated classic. At nearby Pinewood Studios, cutting was just finished of "The Michael Collins Story," a tale of Irish independence by Ireland's bright young director, Neil Jordan.

In Berlin, a $230 million investment is well under way to revive the old Babelsberg Studios that produced classics like "The Blue Angel," starring Marlene Dietrich, and Fritz Lang's "Metropolis."

After decades of decline, filmmaking in Europe is reviving. Investment in film production, while still about one-third that of the United States, is edging up after several flat years.

The number of films produced in most European countries is now climbing: In Britain, 81 feature films were produced in 1995, up from 70 in 1994; in Germany, 84 films were made last year, compared with only 57 in 1994.

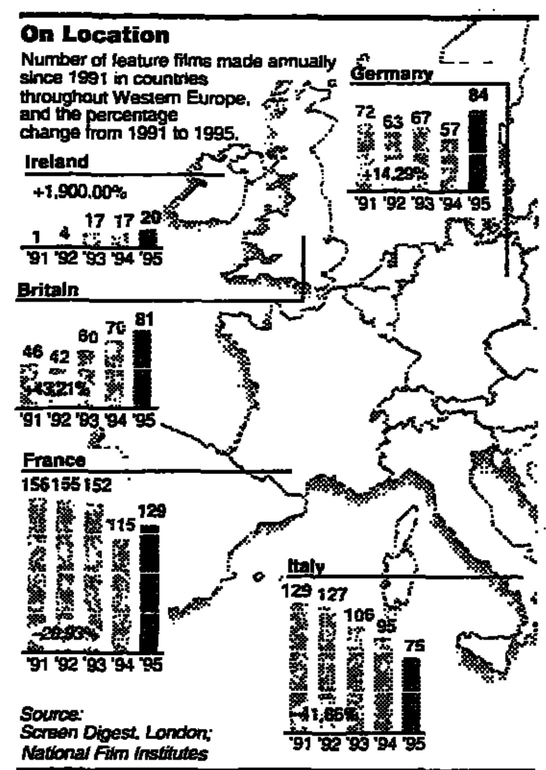
And on a continent struggling with unemployment rates double those in the United States, the production of films and audiovisual products last year employed more than 850,000 people, compared with 630,000 a decade earlier.

Yet Europeans call the blessing a mixed one. For what is sparking the growth is investment by the big American film studios like Walt Disney and Warner

See FILMS, Page 15

On Location

Number of feature films made annually since 1991 in countries throughout Western Europe, and the percentage change from 1991 to 1995.



Source: Screen Digest, London; National Film Institutes

The New York Times

Thomson Acquires West Publishing in $3.4 Billion Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STAMFORD, Connecticut — Thomson Corp. said Monday it would acquire West Publishing Co., a leading U.S. provider of on-line legal information, for $3.43 billion in cash.

Thomson, a Canadian-based publisher of newspapers and specialized publications, said the deal joined complementary operations.

"Together we will be well-positioned to provide lawyers and the judiciary with fully integrated research products and innovative practice management tools far beyond what either of us could have developed separately," said W. Michael Brown, president of Thomson.

West, based in Eagan, Minnesota, is a legal publisher, best known for its Westlaw on-line research service and a database including statutes, cases, codes and regulations.

Thomson is known for its products that organize and analyze primary legal sources. Thomson Legal Publishing, headquartered in Rochester, New York, includes such names as Lawyers Cooperative, Clark Boardman Callaghan, Bancroft-Whitney, Barclays and Counterpoint Publishing.

"Combining West's massive database of primary law and our strong position in secondary legal material will benefit legal researchers," Mr. Brown said.

Dwight Opperman, chairman of West, said the merger would position the company to compete more effectively.

"Together we will be able to develop West beyond what would have been possible for us on a stand-alone basis in the highly competitive legal publishing business," he said.

Andrew Mills, a member of Thomson's board who heads financial services and North American professional publishing, will also become chief executive of West after the transaction is completed.

Brian H. Hall, president of Thomson Legal Publishing, will be president of West.

Dwight Opperman will be chairman emeritus of West, and Vance Opperman, currently West's president, will be chairman of West.

The transaction, which is subject to regulatory approval, is expected to close by the middle of the year.

Thomson has total revenues of about $7 billion and a worldwide staff of more than 40,000. West employs 7,000 employees.

Thomson's legal division employs more than 3,000 people and generates annual revenue in excess of $800 million.

West, which serves law firms, corporate counsel, the judiciary, government, academia, libraries, law students, accountants and other professionals, had revenue of $825 million in the year ended July 31.

Thomson publishes newspapers in North America and leisure travel publications in the United Kingdom, although its principal interests are in specialized information and publishing including education and library reference, medicine, engineering and science and financial services.

The move is Thomson's biggest yet in its plan to shift its key business from publishing newspapers to providing information services. It follows the Toronto-based company's purchase of SCS/Compute Inc. in December and its 1994 purchases of Medstat Group Inc. and Ziff Communications Co.'s Information Access unit. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

■ Silicon Graphics Buys Cray

Silicon Graphics Inc., whose computers have created the visual effects in fantasy movies such as "Jurassic Park," said it would buy a majority stake in the troubled supercomputer maker Cray Research Inc. for $576 million, The Associated Press reported from New York.

The deal ends the independence of the biggest and last supercomputer-only company and brings Silicon Graphics into line again with competitor Hewlett-Packard Co., which bought another supercomputer firm last September.

Agency Sues Executives at Vulkan

Reuters

FRANKFURT — A German government agency said Monday it was suing executives at Bremer Vulkan AG, the financially troubled shipbuilder, because the company allegedly misused subsidies it received to modernize East German yards.

Meanwhile, Jobst Wellensiek, Bremer Vulkan's administrator, said a positive interim solution had been found in talks with banks aimed at getting enough credit to keep the company afloat.

Mr. Wellensiek said he would reveal details at a news conference Tuesday.

Heinrich Hornef, president of the agency in charge of reconstruction in the former East Germany, said outside auditors had found that Vulkan had diverted 716 million DM ($491.3 million) that was supposed to have been spent in Eastern Germany. That is more than 80 percent of the 854 million DM obtained by Vulkan from the European Union for operations in Eastern Germany.

Vulkan filed for protection from creditors last week and faces bankruptcy unless it can obtain more bank credit. But the EU has said it would withhold approval of new loan guarantees until it knows what Vulkan did with the subsidies.

The collapse of the shipbuilder, which employs 23,000 people, would be a severe blow to the economically depressed regions on the Northern German coast.

Friedrich Hennemann, the former Vulkan chief executive who resigned last year, rejected the criticism on Sunday.

He said the EU had acted wrongly in alleging that subsidies had been misused before an investigation had been launched.

Mr. Hornef of the reconstruction agency said the legal action would not bring the money back but would help to clarify who was responsible for the misappropriation.

The Bremen public prosecutor's office said it was considering whether to start an investigation after the agency filed the complaint against Vulkan officials for alleged breach of trust on Saturday.

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

Africa Looks to the Global Markets

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — In the rush to join the global economy, one huge region has been left behind. While country after country in Asia and Latin America shrugs off Third World status and heads for industrialization, Africa still drifts in the opposite direction.

Mired in poverty, war, disease, inefficiency, corruption and debt, Africa has become even more reliant on the export of raw materials — the traditional badge of Third World membership — and more dependent on rich benefactors for loans and aid.

Africa remains firmly rooted at the bottom of the international economic and social league tables, far removed from the huge new trade blocs forming in Europe, Asia and America, and strategically neglected now that the Cold War is over.

But there are finally signs that the long years of "Afro-pessimism" may be ending. More and more people in the industrial nations are waking up to the continent's economic potential.

A French minister predicts Africa will provide the high-growth "tiger" economies of the years ahead; Washington develops a new Africa policy based on opportunity rather than aid; and some financial analysts now dub Africa the ultimate emerging market.

Africans are facing a momentous test: Can they join the global market and follow in the footsteps of the Asians and Latin Americans to prosperity? Or will failure to do so confirm that Africa is afflicted by a unique mix of cultural, political and economic weaknesses that doom it to remain the world's most backward region?

Optimists point to vast changes sweeping the continent. They say the new, multiracial South Africa will act as a "development pole" for the whole of Africa, and that democracy is taking wider root as the old generation of post-independence dictators dies out.

Industrial nations are waking up to Africa's economic potential.

Economic growth is picking up and governments increasingly recognize that the only way ahead is to embrace market economics. Unrealistic exchange rates are being abandoned, and privatization is spreading.

Edward V. K. Jaycox, a World Bank official, recently told the Africa Trade Forum in Washington that "the current economic transition to market-based economies and improved financial management and governance is revolutionary in nature — as powerful as that taking place in Russia."

That may prove only too apt a comparison. For as in Russia, political and economic change has been slow and flawed, privatization is riddled with problems, and old statist attitudes remain entrenched.

But with aid programs shrinking every year, the pressure on Africa is mounting. There is growing acceptance that the only way to replace the lost aid is to enter the strenuous international competition for private investment.

So far, multinational companies, which like to be in or near growing markets, have given Africa their lowest priority. For those who have invested, returns have been relatively high, but so has the risk. Among the problems are small markets, weak technology, high production costs, lack of skills and appalling infrastructure.

Nevertheless, the signs are that Africa is gradually being drawn into the global business network. Its leaders increasingly appreciate that they must shake off their past dependency.

The World Bank says the countries that have embarked on major policy reforms have experienced the greatest economic growth, the highest exports and the lowest inflation.

With no more than a hint of hypocrisy, U.S. officials now say the traditional "donor-recipient relationship" with Africa is an anachronism, and private enterprise must take over. That may be an easy excuse for slashing aid. But it is also the best thing for Africa if it wants to catch up with the rest of the world.

Sabena Chief Will Step Down, Reports Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Amid reports that its chairman is to resign, Sabena SA said Monday it would hold a news conference on Tuesday in conjunction with Swissair AG, which owns 49.5 percent the Belgian carrier.

News reports said Monday that Pierre Godfroid would resign following months of labor unrest at the loss-making national carrier. Sabena refused to comment on the reports.

Trade unions representing Sabena workers called for Mr. Godfroid's resignation after he tried to impose a cost-cutting plan.

The plan, which would freeze wages for three years and increase work time by 5 percent, or 25 minutes a day, without additional pay, has triggered seven days of strikes since Dec. 1.

Sabena estimates that the strikes have cost it about 150 million francs ($5 million) a day. The company posted a loss of 1.2 billion francs for 1994. Results for 1995 are expected to show a smaller loss.

The cost-cutting plan was demanded by Swissair after buying its stake in Sabena in May of last year.

Mr. Godfroid's "way of dealing with this situation has hurt some people," said Marius Dejemeppe, a former Sabena engineer and a member of the Centrale Générale du Secteur Public, a trade union. "You don't manage an airline like any old distribution company."

Analysts said Mr. Godfroid's failure to cut costs had angered Swissair.

"I'm sure they're putting pressure on Sabena to get back on target for cost savings," said Urs Kunz, an analyst with Crédit Suisse.

Mr. Godfroid would be the third chief executive of a flagship European airline to resign in the last two years after struggling to cut costs. Bernard Attali was forced out of Air France after failing to implement a job-cutting plan. Roberto Schisano had to quit Alitalia SpA after he failed to win agreement on how to cut costs.

European airlines have been forced to find ways to lower costs in order to survive as European Union legislation drives out government subsidies and opens national markets to competition. Beginning in April 1997, EU carriers will be allowed to fly within other national markets without restriction.

Quoting unnamed sources, the daily Libre Belgique said Swissair had agreed to Mr. Godfroid's resignation. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

Is Time Up for True North-Publicis Alliance?

By Daniel Tilles
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — With their eight-year cooperation agreement scheduled to expire this week, True North Communications Inc. of Chicago and Publicis SA of Paris seem far away from a resolution to the disputes that recently have plagued the advertising agencies, observers said.

Publicis and True North form one of the 10 largest advertising companies in the world, with over $6 billion in billings from clients such as Nestlé SA, Duracell International Inc., Coca-Cola Co. and Kimberly-Clark Corp.

True North, parent of Foote, Cone & Belding, said in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission that the companies could form alliances with other agencies as of March 1, but observers said the deadline could be extended.

The companies have been tight-lipped about prospects for finding an agreement by this Thursday. "Both sides continue to work closely together to reach a resolution," a spokesman for True North said, without offering details.

But analysts and other observers see little chance for patching up the disagreements, even while they were divided as to which agency would suffer more were a final rupture to occur. "I don't see how they can find a solution," said Boris Lacordaire of Meeschaert Rousselle & Co. in Paris, adding that Publicis was "not happy with the True North business."

The complex dispute includes an accusation by True North that Publicis, through other ad agency holdings, competes directly with Foote, Cone in Europe and the United States. For its part, Publicis accuses True North of creating a holding company structure in 1994 without consulting Publicis, and with holding up dividend payments and other financial failings.

Both companies say they will continue to service each other's clients around the world should the relationship collapse. But failure would oblige both agencies to find new alliances in order to satisfy their clients' growing global needs.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates Feb. 26

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.671	2.4965	1.1199	0.326	0.1041*	—	5.4445*	1.3774	1.5544*	1.1775	1.329*
Brussels	29.38	45.8775	20.5755	5.988	1.9119*	18.372	—	25.3325	0.284	21.82	24.41*
Frankfurt	1.4467	2.2292	—	0.291	0.9271*	0.8929	4.8613*	1.2204	1.3858*	1.0498	1.1865*
London (a)	1.5398	—	2.2275	7.6559	2,480.19	2.4944	45.8275	1.813	160.45	2.1203	187.775
Madrid	121.844	187.676	84.251	24.518	7.813*	75.236	4.8956	103.768	116.847*	88.408	—
Milan	1,558.80	2,405.97	1,079.70	314.34	—	963.85	52.485	1,330.72	14.982	1,131.20	12.791
New York (b)	—	1.5396a	1.451	4.9865	1,557.50	1.6244	29.855	1.18	104.35	1.3740	122.46
Paris	4.9895	7.6595	3.4363	—	0.3187*	3.0686	0.167	4.2322	4.7658*	3.6858	4.0765*
Tokyo	104.80	161.48	72.38	21.10	0.674	64.44	3.5191	88.18	—	76.16	0.8599
Toronto	1.3739	2.115	0.9476	0.2758	0.0882*	0.8467	4.4888*	1.1463	1.3175*	—	1.125*
Zurich	1.1756	1.8089	0.8121	0.2365	0.0754*	0.7255	3.9489*	—	1.1212*	0.8543	0.9539*
1 ECU	1.304	0.8466	1.8859	6.4803	2,033.68	2.1119	38.7944	1.5302	135.903	1.7972	158.972
1 SDR	1.4764	0.9581	2.136	N.Q.	2,302.57	2.3971	43.8884	1.7341	154.804	2.0253	179.992

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9996	Greek drac.	239.43	Mex. peso	7.53	S. Afr. rand	3.827
Australian $	1.3167	Hong Kong $	7.7326	N. Zealand $	1.4767	S. Kor. won	779.90
Austrian sch.	10.178	Hung. forint	144.24	Norw. krone	6.322	Swed. krona	6.729
Brazil real	0.978	Indian rupee	35.94	Phil. peso	26.17	Taiwan $	27.50
Chinese yuan	8.2928	Indo. rupiah	2292.00	Polish zloty	2.55	Thai baht	25.23
Czech koruna	26.99	Irish £	0.6294	Port. escudo	150.48	Turkish lira	65377.
Danish krone	5.5942	Israeli shek.	3.1412	Russ. ruble	4788.00	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.393	Kuw. dinar	0.3012	Saudi riyal	3.7503	Venez. boliv.	445.00
Fin. markka	4.4945	Malay. ring.	2.5442	Sing. $	1.4050		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5383	1.5371	1.5361	Japanese yen	103.78	103.35	102.99
Canadian dollar	1.3780	1.3780	1.3781	Swiss franc	1.1718	1.1680	1.1648
Deutsche mark	1.4450	1.4425	1.4405				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits Feb. 26

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5⅛ - 5¼	3¼ - 3⅜	1½ - 1⅝	6³⁄₁₆ - 6¼	4⁹⁄₁₆ - 4¹¹⁄₁₆	⅜ - ½	4⅝ - 4¾
3-month	5¹⁄₁₆ - 5³⁄₁₆	3¼ - 3⅜	1½ - 1⅝	6³⁄₁₆ - 6⁵⁄₁₆	4⁹⁄₁₆ - 4⁵⁄₈	½ - ⅝	4⅝ - 4¾
6-month	5 - 5⅛	3¼ - 3⅜	1⁹⁄₁₆ - 1¹¹⁄₁₆	6⅛ - 6¼	4⅜ - 4½	⅜ - ⅞	4½ - 4⅝
1-year	4¹⁵⁄₁₆ - 5⅛	3⅜ - 3½	1⁹⁄₁₆ - 1¹¹⁄₁₆	6¼ - 6⅜	4⁷⁄₁₆ - 4⁹⁄₁₆	¹⁵⁄₁₆ - 1¹⁄₁₆	4½ - 4⅝

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8½
Federal funds	5⅛	5.00
3-month CDs	n.a.	4.84
Comm. paper 180 days	n.a.	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	4.84	4.82
1-year Treasury bill	4.76	4.75
2-year Treasury bill	5.15	5.12
5-year Treasury note	5.55	5.51
7-year Treasury note	5.75	5.69
10-year Treasury note	6.02	5.96
30-year Treasury bond	6.45	6.41
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	5.01	4.97
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.40	0.40
1-month interbank	0.44	0.31
3-month interbank	0.49	0.50
6-month interbank	0.78	0.62
10-year Govt bond	N.Q.	3.05
Germany		
Lombard rate	5.00	5.00
Call money	3.30	3.35
1-month interbank	3.40	3.45
3-month interbank	3.40	3.45
6-month interbank	3.40	3.45
10-year Bond	6.39	6.29

Britain		
Bank base rate	6¼	6½
Call money	6¼	6¾
1-month interbank	6¼	6¼
3-month interbank	6⅛	6⅛
6-month interbank	6⅛	6¹⁄₁₆
10-year Gilt	7.98	7.85
France		
Intervention rate	3.90	3.90
Call money	4¹⁄₁₆	4³⁄₁₆
1-month interbank	4³⁄₁₆	4⁵⁄₁₆
3-month interbank	4⁵⁄₁₆	4⁵⁄₁₆
6-month interbank	4⅛	4⅛
10-year OAT	6.68	6.56

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	398.85	399.75	+1.50
London	399.55	399.00	+0.75
New York	399.70	400.60	+0.70

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (April.)
Source: Reuters.

GT BIOTECHNOLOGY & HEALTH FUND

Société anonyme d'investissement à capital fixe
Registered office: 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B 24 840

(in liquidation)

Pursuant to a decision of the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held on 14 February, 1996 the liquidation of GT BIOTECHNOLOGY & HEALTH FUND has been closed.

Liquidation proceeds which have not been claimed by the shareholders at the close of liquidation, are available to these shareholders at the "Caisse des consignations" where they have been deposited on their behalf.

The records of the Company are deposited with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg for a period of 5 years.

The liquidator

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DAIWA CAPITAL - L.C.F. EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND
(in liquidation)
20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais
L - 2535 LUXEMBOURG
R.C. Luxembourg B 28 616

Notice is hereby given that an **Extraordinary General Meeting** of the shareholders of **DAIWA CAPITAL - L.C.F. EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND** will be held at the registered office of the Fund on **18 March 1996 at 5.15 pm** with the following Agenda:

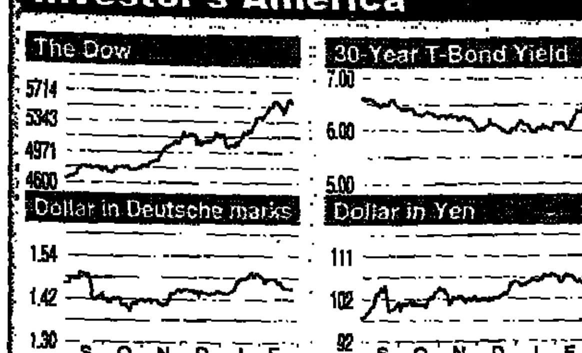
1. Approval of the Report of the Auditor to the liquidation ("Commissaire à la liquidation").
2. Discharge of the Board of Directors.
3. Discharge of the Liquidator and the Auditor to the liquidation ("Commissaire à la liquidation").
4. Completion of the liquidation.
5. Distribution of the net proceeds of the liquidation to the Shareholders and deposit of the net proceeds of the liquidation which are unclaimed with the "Caisse de Consignation" according to the Law.

Resolutions of the Shareholders will be passed by a simple majority of those present and voting; each share is entitled to one vote.

On behalf of the Company,
BANQUE PRIVEE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A.
Luxembourg Branch
20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais,
L - 2535 LUXEMBOURG

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5565.10	5630.49	-1.16
NYSE	S&P 500	650.46	659.08	-1.31
NYSE	S&P 100	625.71	634.69	-1.41
NYSE	Composite	346.95	350.94	-1.14
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1115.35	1116.92	-0.14
AMEX	Market Value	566.35	569.27	-0.69
Toronto	TSE Index	4957.12	4952.51	+0.09
São Paulo	Bovespa	52452.40	52743.60	-0.55
Mexico City	Bolsa	2955.39	2981.38	-0.87
Buenos Aires	Merval	514.57	525.84	-2.14
Santiago	IPSA General	5576.31	5578.94	-0.05
Caracas	Capital General	2825.76	2880.80	-1.91

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Motorola Teams Up With Sun

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Illinois — Motorola Inc. and Sun Microsystems Inc. said Monday they would form a partnership to sell systems that will allow cable companies to deliver high-speed data communications and Internet services to homes.

The companies plan to combine Motorola's cable-modem and networking equipment with Sun's Internet computers and software, including the Java programming language.

Cable modems let computer users tap into the global computer network at speeds hundreds of times faster than conventional phone wires.

Motorola and Sun said their products would let telephone and cable companies compete with rivals such as Time Warner Inc. and Tele-Communications Inc., which are working on cable-modem systems to be delivered later this year.

Tele-Communications, the largest U.S. cable-TV company, has joined with the venture-capital firm Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers to form a company called @home that plans to offer high-speed Internet access through existing cable systems. The company is led by William Randolph Hearst 3d.

Analysts have said they expect cable-modem systems to cost between $15 and $40 a month. Roadblocks remain, though. Cable modems now cost about $500, although the price is expected to come down. The cable companies, meanwhile, need to upgrade their networks so that home PC users will be able to send as well as receive information.

Motorola and Sun said their alliance was a significant step toward establishing high-speed data technologies based on open standards. *(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)*

■ Indecency Law Challenged

A coalition of computer companies and information providers filed a federal lawsuit Monday against the U.S. ban on indecency on the Internet, depicting it as misguided and unenforceable, The Associated Press reported from Philadelphia.

The suit seeks to overturn the Communications Decency Act, which imposes a $250,000 fine and up to six years in prison for transmitting indecent material in such a way that children could find it.

The coalition has 23 backers, including Apple Computer Inc., Microsoft Corp., America Online Inc., CompuServe Inc., the American Library Association and the Society of Professional Journalists.

Enforcement of the provision already has been blocked temporarily as a result of another lawsuit, filed Feb. 8 by a coalition led by the American Civil Liberties Union. U.S. District Judge Ronald Buckwalter said the definition of indecency in the act was too vague.

The full text of the suit is available at the World Wide Web site of the Center for Democracy and Technology: http://www.cdt.org/.

Rising Bond Yields Undercut Stock Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks fell from records Monday as bond yields rose to four-month highs, damaging hopes that reduced interest rates would help company profits.

Shares of electric utilities and banking companies paced the retreat.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 65.39 points, to 5,565.10. More than two stocks fell for every one that rose on the New York Stock Exchange.

Losses in Aluminum Co. of America, Boeing, Sears, and Eastman Kodak helped drag the 30-stock average from Friday's all-time high. Boeing fell 2, to 81⅛ after NWA Inc., the parent company of Northwest Airlines, said it would buy 20 A320 aircraft from Boeing's European rival, Airbus Industrie.

Government bond yields have climbed about a quarter of a percentage point in the past week. The rise in bond yields has already driven up mortgage rates, pushing 30-year fixed rates to 7.32 percent last week from 6.94 percent in the previous week, according to the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

Investors had bet that falling borrowing costs would propel stocks higher. Without help from lower rates, companies will have a difficult time expanding earnings in a period of tepid economic growth, analysts said.

Treasury bond prices fell for a second day amid concern that several government reports will suggest the economy is expanding at a faster pace, increasing the risk of inflation.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 16/32, to 94 2/32, pushing its yield up to 6.45 percent from 6.41 percent.

A barrage of economic data is scheduled for release this week. On Tuesday, reports are expected on consumer confidence, January retail sales and producer prices. Later in the week, there will be figures on foreign trade, business inventories, consumer prices and existing home sales.

Reports that fund managers for Fidelity Investments have been unloading Treasury bonds to buy stocks also weighed on the bond market, analysts said.

"Fidelity has been selling Treasury bonds for the past few weeks based on statistical analysis that compares the daily performance of the firm's funds against dozens of bond and stock market indices," said Eric Kobren, executive editor of Fidelity Insight, an independent newsletter that tracks the biggest U.S. fund group.

Fidelity, particularly its flagship Magellan Fund, has long been a bellwether of the mutual-fund industry by virtue of its size and performance. Yet this year, the Magellan Fund has risen about 2 percent,

U.S. STOCKS

while the Standard & Poor's 500 stock index is up about 6 percent and the Dow Jones industrial average has risen about 9 percent.

Silicon Graphics was one of the most active issues on the New York Stock Exchange. Shares in the maker of high-performance computers fell 2 to 25½ after it said it would buy 75 percent of the shares in Cray Research, the make of supercomputers. Cray shares rose 3¼ to 28½.

Sun Microsystems, near the top of the list of most-active Nasdaq stocks, rose 2⅛ to 56⅛. Sun and Motorola, which slipped ⅜ to 57¾, formed a partnership to offer systems that link computer users to the Internet via cable lines.

The Nasdaq composite index, which comprises many computer and software companies, slid 4.72 points, to 1,113.07.

So-called Internet stocks fell after an analyst at Smith Barney said they were overvalued. Jonathan Cohen said the companies would face stiff competition from the telephone industry. Netscape Communications dropped 5¼ to 55¾ and Uunet Technologies dipped 2 to 35¼.

Shares of banking companies, among those most affected by rising interest rates, fell.

BankAmerica slid 1¼ to 71½, Chemical Banking dropped 2⅛ to 70⅜ and Chase Manhattan fell 2⅛ to 73.

Utility shares weakened amid concern that rising interest rates will make it more expensive for the companies to sell the bonds needed to finance their operations.

The Dow Jones utilities average fell 1.95 points, to 223.94. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

WHX Sweetens Its Offer for Teledyne

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — WHX Corp. sweetened its bid Monday for the defense contractor Teledyne Inc., raising the offer by $2 a share to a total of $1.78 billion.

WHX had offered $30 a share in cash and stock two weeks ago, and raised the offer Monday to $32 in a letter to Teledyne directors and its chairman, William P. Rutledge. The previous offer would have totaled $1.67 billion.

Teledyne, based in Los Angeles, makes avionics and electronics products and specialty metals. Its pension plan is considered to be overfunded by more than $851 million.

WHX, based in New York, is the parent of Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.

Teledyne stock rose 62.50 cents to $27.875 a share in trading on the New York Stock Exchange. WHX closed up 12.5 cents at $11.625.

Very briefly:

- **International Business Machines Corp.** will raise the cash compensation of its 110,000 employees in the United States by an average of 8 percent in 1996.
- **Viacom Inc.** plans to merge or sell its Blockbuster Music retail business, the company said. Blockbuster accounted for 22 percent of Viacom's fourth-quarter revenue.
- **Maxxim Medical Inc.** offered to buy all the outstanding common stock of **Sterile Concepts Holdings Inc.** for $16 a share in cash or new Maxxim shares or a combination, for a total of $118 million.
- **Springs Industries** will sell its **Clark-Schwebel Inc.** subsidiary to a group led by Vestar Equity Partners for $185 million in cash and preferred stock. *Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder*

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "Rumble in the Bronx" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of $10 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. Rumble in the Bronx	(New Line Cinema)	$10 million
2. Broken Arrow	(Twentieth Century Fox)	$8.3 million
3. Muppet Treasure Island	(Disney)	$6.6 million
4. Happy Gilmore	(Universal)	$6.4 million
5. Mr. Holland's Opus	(Hollywood Pictures)	$5.3 million
6. City Hall	(Columbia)	$4.4 million
7. Before and After	(Hollywood Pictures)	$4.1 million
8. Mary Reilly	(Tri Star)	$3 million
9. Mr. Wrong	(Touchstone)	$2.9 million
10. (tie) Sense and Sensibility	(Columbia)	$2.3 million
Dead Man Walking	(Gramercy)	2.3 million

Stock and Bond Drop Weighs on Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar on Monday fell against the yen but was little changed against other major currencies as U.S. bonds fell for a second day and stock prices also dipped.

"With Treasuries and the stock market down, you can't have a big rally in the dollar," said Bob Gruber, senior currency salesman for Chemical Bank.

Falling demand for U.S. assets usually weighs on the dollar because foreign investors selling U.S. securities often convert those dollar proceeds into other currencies.

The dollar closed at 1.4513 Deutsche marks, up from 1.4474 DM on Friday. It fell to 104.38 yen from 104.85 yen.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The dollar rose to 4.9887 French francs from 4.9695 francs, and to 1.1805 Swiss francs from 1.1761 francs. The pound fell to $1.5407 from $1.5431 Friday.

The U.S. currency drew little strength from reports of another round of dollar-buying by Japan's central bank. Since last Tuesday, traders estimate the Bank of Japan has purchased $5 billion to $10 billion to boost the U.S. currency. Without help from the Federal Reserve Board or the Bundesbank, however, the effectiveness of its effort has diminished, traders said.

"The way people are viewing it is that if you don't have a joint agreement to intervene, then how much can one bank do on its own?" said Peter Wadkins, manager of interbank currency sales at Standard Chartered Bank. *(Bloomberg, AFP, AFX)*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, Feb. 26
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	72.90	72.20	72.30	72.60
Aegon	71.40	69.90	70.20	70.70
Ahold	69.50	68.40	69	69.60
Akzo Nobel	184	180.30	182.90	186.30
Bols Wess cva	37	36.50	37	36.80
CSM cva	76.50	74.70	76.10	76.40
Dordtsche Pet	240.60	238.50	239.50	242.10
DSM	154.20	153.50	153.30	155
Elsevier	23.40	23.10	23.20	23.20
Fortis Amev	108.20	107	107.20	107.50
G-Brocades	50.40	49.10	49.70	50.50
Hagemeyer	99.50	98.50	99.50	98.90
Heineken	310.30	307.50	310	308
Hoogovens	64.50	63.60	63.70	63.90
Hunt Douglas	93	91.90	92.40	92.60
ING cva	108.40	106.50	107	108.10
KLM	55.30	54.80	54.90	55.10
KNP BT	47.50	46.40	46.60	47.30
KPN	66.90	66.40	66.50	67
Nedlloyd Go	36.90	36.40	36.50	36.80
Nutricia	146	144.10	145.50	145.70
Oce Grinten	127.80	122.90	127.10	122.30
Pakhoed	42.20	41.50	41.50	42.10
Philips Elec	69.50	68.60	68.70	68.80
Polygram	96.50	94.10	94.80	96
Randstad Hdg	79.30	78.10	78.50	78.80
Robeco	120.60	120	120.10	120.50
Rodamco	46.20	45.70	45.70	46.20
Rolinco	128.60	128.40	128.40	128
Rorento	94.20	94.10	94.10	94.20
Royal Dutch	227.30	226.10	226.50	229.10
Stork	44.50	43.50	43.50	44.40
Unilever cva	223	219.50	219.80	223.20
VNU	27.50	26.80	27.20	26.90
Wolters Kl cva	171.90	170.60	171.10	171.50

EOE Index: 507.26
Previous: 510.68

Bangkok

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	466	456	464	466
Bangkok Bk F	340	336	338	340
Krung Thai Bk	120	117	119	120
PTT Explor	290	282	290	284
Siam Cement F	1414	1396	1396	1408
Telecomasia	72.50	70.50	72	72
Thai Airways	49.50	47.50	48.25	48.50
Thai Farm Bk F	284	266	270	284
Thai Teleph	112	104	106	112
Utd Comm	362	350	360	352

SET Index: 1338.57
Previous: 1342.56

Bombay

Friday, Feb. 23

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	3660	3600	3625	3640
Grasim Ind	625	605	620	610
Hindalco Ind	1155	1120	1150	1150
Indust Lever	725	715	715	720
Indian Hotels	745	705	710	746
ITC	277	268	268	275
Larsen Toubro	260	255	259	259
Reliance Ind	229.50	223	227	227.75
Tata Eng Loco	436	418	432	422
Tata Iron St	209	203.25	205.50	207.50

Sensitive index: 3492.95
Previous: 3580.48

Brussels

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3415	3390	3390	3415
Barco Ind	3855	3815	3850	3865
BBL	5760	5710	5730	5750
Bekaert	28050	27600	28000	27900
CBR	12025	11950	12000	12025
CMB	2460	2440	2460	2465
Cockerill	177	174	175	175
Colruyt	9500	9310	9490	9300
Delhaize Lion	1286	1272	1284	1276
Electrabel	6930	6890	6920	6900
Electrafina	2866	2815	2830	2820
Fortis AG	3700	3670	3695	3660
GIB	1390	1368	1390	1376
GBL	4070	3980	4050	4065
Gen Banque	11150	10975	11100	11125
Gevaert	3290	3230	3290	3200
Kredietbank	8490	8350	8410	8360
Mosane	2140	2140	2140	2130
Petrofina	8450	8350	8430	8420
Powerfin	4150	4060	4090	4120
Recticel	336	330	336	315
Royale Belge	6360	6200	6340	6350
Soc Gen Belg	2430	2405	2430	2440
Solvay	18000	17850	17950	18000
Tessenderlo	12300	12150	12150	12250
Tractebel	12400	12250	12375	12400
UCB	48000	47800	48000	47925
Union Miniere	2225	2190	2205	2210

Stock Exchange index: 8721.20
Previous: 8712.15

Copenhagen

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	321	319	319	319
Danisco	279	270	273	274
Den Danske Bk	392	387	389	389
D/S Svendborg A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	175000
D/S 1912 A	121000	121000	121000	121000
East Asiatic Co	116	112	115	116
FLS Ind B	480	475	475	475
ISS Intl Svc B	146	143	146	145.20
Novo Nordisk B	771	763	770	767
Radiometer B	406	400	406	404.50
Sophus Ber B	645	637.20	644	644
Tele Danmk B	337.13	334	337.13	339
Unidanmark A	281	277	280	279

Stock Market index: 385.92
Previous: 385.27

Frankfurt

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	896	890	890	910
AEG	163.50	162.50	163	162.50
Allianz Hdg	2779	2758	2770	2782
Altana	976	973	973	979
Asko Deutsche	750	748	749	750
Badenwerk	492	492	492	492
BASF	361	358	359.80	357.50
Bayer Hypo Bk	37.30	36.86	36.86	37.55
Bay.Vereinsbank	43.55	43.25	43.35	43.75
Bayer	446.50	443	443.50	442.80
Berliner Kraft	413.50	408	412	413
BHF Bank	41.55	41.10	41.30	41.55
BMW	820	814	814	820.50
CKAG Colonia	1140	1140	1148	1140
Commerzbank	339	337.50	337.70	340.30
Daimler Benz	814	806.50	810	806.50
Degussa	533	526.50	526.50	532
Deutsche Bank	73.60	73.10	73.13	74.05
Dresdner Bank	38.60	38.30	38.30	38.82
Heidelbg Zmt	945	940	945	945
Henkel	570	565	565	562.50
Hochtief	667	662	667	662
Hoechst	466.50	461	461.20	454
Holzmann Ph.	565	557	565	564
Karstadt	567	564	568	571.50
Kaufhof Hdg	453	451	453	451.50
Linde	882	860	881	884
Lufthansa ord	228.50	226	226.70	228.20
MAN	429	416.50	420.50	431.40
Mannesmann	516.50	512.50	513	512.70
Muench Rueck	3070	3045	3052	3075
Preussag	437	432.50	432.50	436
PWA	215.20	214.50	215.20	216
RWE	61.15	60	60.02	61.20
SAP pfd	227	223	224	229.50
Schering	108.70	107.10	107.10	107.60
Schmalb Lub	246	245	245	244
Siemens	838.50	830	836.20	831
Suedzucker	745	745	745	740
Thyssen	279	278	278.20	278.80
Veba	67.15	66.75	67	67.10
VEW	485	485	485	490
Viag	624.70	620.50	624.50	626
Volkswagen	548.75	544	548.30	548
Wella	740	734	734	739.50

DAX Index: 2442.34
Previous: 2451.78

Helsinki

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor I	194	187.50	190	190
Enso-Gutzeit R	31	30.50	31	30.90
Huhtamaki IF	144	142.50	143.60	142
Kesko	57.20	56.50	57	57.30
Kone BF	422	420	420	415
Kymmene F	121.50	118	120	121
Merita A	11.40	11.20	11.30	11.40
Metra BF	183	179	179	185
Metsa-Serla B	142	137	140	141
Nokia Prf F	171.50	167	168.70	173.50
Outokumpu A	73	71	71.20	73.50
Rautaruukki	30	29.50	29.50	30.50
Repola	87	85	86	86
Stockmann A	240	240	240	250
Valmet A	122	120	121.50	120

HEX General index: 1828.16
Previous: 1847.90

Hong Kong

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.30	9.20	9.30	9.35
Bk East Asia	27.25	27.05	27.20	27.30
Cathay Pacific	13.90	13.60	13.60	14.10
Cheung Kong	55	53.75	54.25	55
China Light	37.30	36.70	36.80	37.30
Chin Estates	7.20	7	7.05	7.20
Citic Pacific	31.30	30.60	30.60	31.30
Cons Elec Pwr	14.55	14.35	14.40	14.55
Dao Heng Bk	32.90	32	32	32.90
First Pacific	10.80	10.60	10.70	10.55
Great Eagle	23.10	22.65	22.80	23.30
Guangdong Inv	5.30	5.15	5.20	5.30
Guoco Group	44.40	42	42.50	44.40
Hang Lung	15.05	14.90	14.90	15
Hang Seng Bk	73.25	71.75	72.25	73.75
Henderson Inv	7.25	7.15	7.20	7.20
Henderson Ld	57.50	55.75	56.50	57.50
HKR Intl	8.90	8.70	8.80	9
HK Aircraft	23.05	22.85	22.90	22.85
HK China Gas	14.85	14.55	14.80	14.75
HK Electric	26.80	26.55	26.60	26.75
HK Shang Hlts	12.55	12.30	12.30	12.50
HK Telecomm	15.85	15.60	15.65	15.85
Hopewell Hldgs	5.70	5.60	5.65	5.70
HSBC Hdgs	126.50	124.50	124.50	127
Hutchison Wh	49.90	49.30	49.40	49.90
Hysan Dev	23.70	23.05	23.10	23.70
Johnson El 500	15.50	15.30	15.30	15.40
Mandarin Hotel	16.45	16.20	16.25	16.65
Natl Mutual	7.70	7.05	7.40	7.70
New World	38.40	37.60	37.90	38.50
Oriental Press	3.53	3.45	3.45	3.50
Orient Telecom	2.65	2.53	2.53	2.50
Shangri-La	10.95	10.75	10.80	10.95
SHK Props	71	70	70.25	71.50
Shun Tak Hdgs	5.70	5.50	5.70	5.70
Sino Land Co.	8.45	8.15	8.40	8.45
Sth China Post	5.40	5.30	5.40	5.25
Swire Pac A	70.50	69.25	69.75	71
Tsim Sha Tsui	8.55	8.45	8.65	8.60
TV Broadcasts	28.90	28.60	28.90	28.65
Wharf Hdgs	31.40	30.10	30.40	31.70
Wheelock	16.50	16.05	16.05	16.45

Hang Seng index: 11218.40
Previous: 11390.40

Jakarta

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	3400	3300	3300	3400
Barito Pacific	2050	1925	2025	1975
Gudang Garm	28900	28000	28900	28000
Indah Kiat	1700	1625	1675	1675
Indocement	9200	9150	9150	9150
Indofood	11775	11725	11750	11750
Indorayon	2775	2550	2750	2550
Indosat	9250	9100	9125	9300
Kalbe Farma	8200	7925	7925	8300
Sampoerna	26900	26450	26525	26400

Composite index: 594.21
Previous: 595.53

Johannesburg

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	265	263	263	262.50
AngloAm Gold	405	405	405	404
AngloAm Ind	176	175	176	172
Barlow	53.50	53.50	53.50	54
C.G. Smith	27.50	27.50	27.50	28
De Beers	133	130	130	127.90
Driefontein	58.25	57.75	57.75	56.50
Freegold	37	34.10	34.50	35.75
Fst Natl Bk	34.50	34.50	34.50	34
Gencor	14.75	14.50	14.75	14.25
GFSA	127	127	127	127
Iscor	3.55	3.47	3.54	3.47
Johnnies Ind	54.25	54	54	54.50
Kloof Gold	52.25	51.25	52	51.75
Liberty Life	121.50	121.50	121.50	123
Nedcor	66	66	66	65.65
Rembrandt Gp	38.25	38.25	38.25	38.25
Richemont	58.75	58.75	58.75	58.50
Rust Platinum	74	73.50	73.50	75
SA Breweries	134.50	134	134.50	135
Sappi	51	51	51	50
Sasol	33.25	32.50	33.25	32.35
SBIC	167	167	167	166
Tiger Oats	70	70	70	67.50

All Market index: 6786.59
Previous: 6767.46

Kuala Lumpur

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	22.70	22.30	22.50	22.30
Hicom Hldgs	5.60	5.45	5.60	5.55
Mal Banking	24	23.30	23.40	24
Mal Intl Ship F	7.50	7.45	7.45	7.45
Public Bank F	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.70
Resorts World	14.30	14.10	14.10	14.20
Sime Darby	7	6.90	6.90	7
Telekom Mal	22.30	22.10	22.20	22.20
Tenaga	10.30	10.20	10.30	10.20
Utd Engineers	16.60	16.10	16.10	16.50

Composite index: 1090.06
Previous: 1098.05

London

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	5.95	5.18	5.83	5.92
Allied Domecq	5.26	5.13	5.19	5.21
Anglian Water	5.78	5.68	5.68	5.90
Argyll Group	3.03	2.99	3	3.01
Arjo Wiggins	2.06	1.95	1.95	2.07
Asda Group	1.07	1.03	1.04	1.04
Assoc Br Foods	3.90	3.87	3.90	3.90
BAA	4.95	4.82	4.90	4.94
Barclays	7.97	7.68	7.73	7.94
Bass	7.43	7.36	7.38	7.41
BAT Ind	5.78	5.65	5.69	5.77
Bank Scotland	2.74	2.71	2.71	2.72
BICC	3	2.90	2.91	2.94
Blue Circle	3.63	3.51	3.60	3.54
BOC Group	9.26	9.18	9.23	9.18
Boots	5.92	5.81	5.83	5.91
Rexam	3.68	3.60	3.61	3.66
BPB Ind	3.18	3.13	3.13	3.20
Brit Aerosp	8.80	8.61	8.64	8.67
Brit Airways	4.97	4.93	4.95	4.99
Brit Gas	2.41	2.34	2.35	2.39
Brit Petm	5.34	5.22	5.23	5.27
Brit Steel	1.85	1.78	1.82	1.79
Brit Telecom	3.72	3.60	3.69	3.71
BTR	3.23	3.18	3.19	3.22
Burmah Cast	10.57	10.50	10.53	10.55
Cable Wireless	4.60	4.53	4.55	4.56
Cadbury Schw	5.40	5.35	5.37	5.38
Caradon	2.10	2.05	2.05	2.08
Carlton Comm	4.17	4.09	4.08	10.20
Coats Viyella	1.98	1.95	1.97	1.96
Comm Union	6.15	6	6.04	6.16
Courtaulds	4.34	4.27	4.30	4.35
De La Rue	7.30	7.20	7.27	7.21
Eng China Cl	3.50	3.40	3.47	3.41
Enterprise Oil	3.82	3.75	3.77	3.80
Fam Colonial	1.65	1.62	1.62	1.64
Forte	3.50	3.42	3.47	3.45
Genl Accident	6.52	6.33	6.37	6.50
GEC	3.78	3.73	3.77	3.77
GKN	8.52	8.40	8.43	8.47
Glaxo	9.22	9.08	9.10	9.26
Granada Gp	7.20	7	7.08	7.20
Grand Met	4.43	4.33	4.35	4.44
GRE	2.50	2.43	2.45	2.48
Guinness	4.52	4.42	4.43	4.47
GUS	6.82	6.70	6.71	6.79
Hanson	1.89	1.86	1.87	1.88
Hillsdown Hdg	1.80	1.73	1.74	1.78
HSBC Hldgs	10.57	10.35	10.37	10.53
ICI	8.90	8.77	8.76	8.74
Inchcape	2.60	2.50	2.57	2.50
Kingfisher	5.22	5.15	5.17	5.18
Ladbroke	1.88	1.78	1.79	1.86
Land Sec	6.15	6.10	6.13	6.12
Laporte	6.57	6.45	6.47	6.48
Lasmo	1.87	1.78	1.79	1.82
Legal Genl Grp	7.17	7.07	7.12	7.20
Lloyds Abbey	5.15	5.08	5.09	5.24
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.25	3.12	3.16	3.21
London Elec	7.50	7.43	7.47	7.45
Lucas Ind	1.89	1.85	1.88	1.89
Marks Spencer	4.24	4.20	4.21	4.22
MEPC	4.12	4.07	4.07	4.10
Mercury Asset	8.77	8.64	8.67	8.75
Midlands Elec	4.07	3.77	4.07	3.78
Natl Power	4.89	4.82	4.84	4.88
NatWest	7.19	6.78	6.79	7.12
News Intl	3	2.98	3	3.03
Utd Utilities	5.92	5.78	5.80	5.82
Nthern Foods	1.93	1.89	1.93	1.89
P&O	5.27	5.18	5.20	5.23
Pearson	6.94	6.80	6.82	6.89
Pilkington	2.14	2.08	2.09	2.12
Powergen	5.39	5.35	5.39	5.38
Prudential	4.46	4.38	4.40	4.44
Rank Org	4.85	4.74	4.83	4.75
Reckitt Colm	6.70	6.64	6.66	6.69
Redland	4.17	4.10	4.12	4.18
Reed Intl	10.44	10.35	10.40	10.42
Rentokil	3.55	3.51	3.54	3.56
Reuters Hdgs	6.96	6.85	6.92	6.94
RMC Group	10.20	10.08	10.15	10.24
Rolls Royce	2.12	2.08	2.10	2.10
Royal Bk Scot	5.79	5.60	5.62	5.75
RTZ reg	9.13	8.97	9.02	9.14
Royal Insur	3.89	3.78	3.82	3.91
Sainsbury	3.85	3.77	3.79	3.85
Schroders	12.80	12.65	12.70	12.79
Scot Newcastle	4.62	4.59	4.67	4.62
Scot Power	3.74	3.68	3.69	3.72
Sears	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.96
Severn Trent	6.35	6.25	6.27	6.33
Shell Trsp reg	8.50	8.42	8.45	8.50
Siebe	8.18	8.07	8.10	8.09
Smith Nephew	1.91	1.88	1.89	1.91
Smith (WH)	4.26	4.22	4.22	4.26
SmithKline clA	7.22	7.06	7.10	7.14
Smiths Ind	6.80	6.75	6.77	6.75
Sthern Elec	8.38	8.33	8.35	8.37
Stand Charter	6.07	5.93	5.97	6
Sun Alliance	3.95	3.82	3.84	3.94
Tate & Lyle	4.79	4.70	4.72	4.80
Tesco	2.71	2.66	2.66	2.72
Thames Water	5.38	5.34	5.36	5.37
Thorn EMI	16.10	15.95	16.03	16.12
3i Group	4.25	4.20	4.22	4.23
TI Group	4.83	4.76	4.81	4.80
Tomkins	2.70	2.65	2.67	2.69
Unilever	12.19	12.05	12.08	12.13
Utd Biscuits	2.39	2.33	2.36	2.34
Utd News	6.52	6.46	6.46	6.50
Vendome uts	5.42	5.40	5.41	5.41
Vodafone	2.34	2.30	2.31	2.33
Whitbread	7.14	7.05	7.09	7.17
Williams Hdgs	3.53	3.27	3.29	3.30
Wolseley	4.65	4.52	4.62	4.64
Zeneca	12.59	12.40	12.50	12.65

FT-SE 100 index: 3784.20
Previous: 3748.30

Madrid

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	12100	11620	11620	12000
ACESA	1320	1300	1310	1320
Argentaria	5620	5540	5570	5550
BBV	4915	4870	4875	4925
Banesto	865	860	863	861
Bankinter	13390	13100	13110	13320
Bco Central Hisp	2755	2715	2725	2770
Bco Exterior	3255	3210	3250	3250
Bco Popular	22830	22650	22820	22820
Bco Santander	6050	5990	6010	6070
CEPSA	3600	3580	3585	3585
Corp Mapfre	6980	6830	6940	6980
Dragados	1705	1670	1685	1680
Endesa	6930	6800	6820	6880
FECSA	856	848	848	854
Fomento Const	10190	9990	10000	10190
Gas Natural	21120	20840	20910	21120
Hidroel Cantab	4285	4240	4265	4265
Iberdrola	1190	1170	1190	1175
Pryca	2485	2435	2475	2465
Repsol	4510	4480	4495	4500
Sevillana Elec	936	920	930	925
Tabacalera	5400	5310	5400	5390
Telefonica	1955	1940	1945	1950
Union Fenosa	699	687	696	700
Valenc Cement	1360	1350	1350	1355

Stock Exchange index: 339.75
Previous: 340.87

Manila

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	23.50	23.25	23.25	23.50
Ayala Land	38	37	37.50	37
Manila Elec A	164	163	163	163
Metro Bank	600	590	600	590
Petron	13.50	12.75	13	13.30
Phil Long Dist	1590	1555	1555	1575
San Miguel A	57.50	56.50	56.50	57.50
San Miguel B	99	98	98	99
SM Prime Hdg	8	7.70	7.80	8

PSE index: 2933.46
Previous: 2950.64

Mexico

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	96.50	95.00	95.40	96.70
Cemex B	29.40	29.20	29.40	29.50
Cifra C	9.28	9.18	9.28	9.28
Empresas ICA	94.80	93.50	93.50	96.50
Empr Moderna	32.95	32.95	32.95	33.00
Femsa	19.50	19.40	19.52	19.30
Gpo Carso A1	51.40	51.00	51.10	51.50
Televisa CPO	97.50	97.50	97.50	98.50
TelMex L	12.18	12.06	12.06	12.18
Tribasa CPO	28.55	27.90	27.95	28.60

Bolsa index: 2955.39
Previous: 2981.38

Milan

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	13955	13675	13915	13785
Bca Comm Ital	3375	3285	3295	3350
Bco Naz Agricol	1059	1029	1035	1029
Bco Naz Lavoro	12450	12070	12200	12260
Bco di Roma	1479	1415	1419	1428
Bco Ambrosiano	4190	4100	4125	4110
Benetton	18335	18050	18160	18210
Credito Italiano	1782	1745	1754	1790
Fiat	5060	4900	4930	5065
Fondiaria	7230	6940	6960	7115
Generali Assic	37100	36500	36500	37000
IFIL	5130	5005	5040	5135
Italcementi	10550	10280	10280	10580
Italgas	4775	4650	4690	4790
Mediobanca	10485	10005	10120	10355
Montedison	934	921	923	934
Olivetti	946	924	926	935
Pirelli	2150	2105	2120	2155
RAS	16590	16105	16135	16275
Rinascente	10500	10150	10435	10580
S Paolo Torino	9200	9000	9000	9250
SME	1745	1700	1710	1769
Standa	20500	20500	20500	20500
Stet	4690	4615	4615	4700
Telecom Italia	2570	2490	2505	2545
Toro Assic	20900	20500	20500	20750

MIB Telematico index: 9446.00
Previous: 9564.00

Montreal

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
Bank Montreal	31⅛	30¾	31	31
Bce Mob Com	45¼	45	45¼	45¾
Cdn Tire A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14½
Cdn Util A	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	26⅛
Cascades	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
CT Finl Svc	26	26	26	25½
Extendicare	35	35	35	34¾
Gaz Metro	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	15
Gt-West Lifeco	29½	29¼	29½	29½
Hees Intl Bcp	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15
Hudsons Bay	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17¾
Imasco	26⅛	25⅞	26¼	26
Investors Grp	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
Loblaw Cos	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	33¾
Molson A	23⅛	22⅞	23	23⅛
Natl Bk Canada	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
Oshawa A	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22
Pancdn Petlm	49¾	49⅛	49¾	49⅛
Power Corp	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛
Power Finl	32¼	32¼	32¼	32⅛
Quebecor B	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Rogers Comm B	14⅛	14	14	14
Royal Bk Cda	31⅛	30⅞	31	31
Sears Canada	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Shell Cda A	44	43	43¾	43⅞
Southam	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Stelco A	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅛
Trilon Finl A	4.65	4.60	4.60	4.60

Industrials index: 2558.98
Previous: 2546.98

Oslo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	112.50	111	112	111.50
Bergesen Dy B	129	127.50	127.50	129
Christiania Bk	16.20	15.90	16	15.90
Den Norske Bk	20.90	20.50	20.60	20.60
Dl Norsk Luft	295	289	289.50	298
Dyno Indust	138	137	138	137
Elkem	82	80	80	80.50
Hafslund A	180	176	178.50	179
Kvaerner	220	213	217	216
Leif Hoegh	95	94	95	93
Norsk Hydro	275	271	273	276
Norske Skog A	195	192	192	194
Orkla	295	286	286	295
Rieber B	141	134.50	147	135
Saga Petro B	72.50	71.50	71.50	73
Schibsted	99	97	99	97.50
UniStorebr A	35.40	34.90	35	35.40

OBX index: 428.92
Previous: 431.87

Paris

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	690	682	686	690
AGF	151.60	147	149.20	151.60
Air Liquide	905	891	893	910
Alcatel Alsth	446.80	441.10	441.70	443.70
Axa	319.40	317	318.10	319.70
Bancaire	528	521	527	525
BNP	192.20	189.10	190.60	191
Bouygues	537	524	525	536
Canal Plus	918	896	903	925
Carrefour	3299	3276	3281	3318
CCF	241.90	239	240.10	241.70
CarnaudMB	219	215	219	218
Credit Local Fr	415	412.30	414.80	414.20
Credit Lyon PC	244.80	235	235	240
Danone	777	769	776	774
Elf-Aquitaine	350	345.90	346.30	351.30
Eridania BS	884	863	875	879
Euro Disney	15.20	15	15.10	15
Eurotunnel	6.40	6.30	6.35	6.40
Gen. Eaux	522	516	516	518
Havas	375.90	371.70	373.30	375.30
Lafarge Cop	344	337.60	337.70	342.50
Legrand	924	893	893	917
L'Oreal	1400	1385	1393	1402
LVMH	1140	1115	1115	1141
Lyon. Eaux	468	463.50	465.20	466
Michelin B	226.50	225.10	226	226.40
Navig Mixte	780	749	777	745
Paribas A	276.50	269	270	270.20
Pechiney Intl	106.50	104.30	106.50	106
Pernod Ricard	313.80	310.10	310.70	315.80
Peugeot Cit	736	725	728	732
Pinault-Prin	1224	1203	1205	1220
Promodes	1384	1366	1380	1378
Renault	144	141.50	141.60	142.30
Rh-Poulenc A	124.80	123.60	124.10	124.70
Roussel-Uclaf	1080	1050	1053	1045
Sanofi	343.80	340.40	342.90	344.40
Schneider	212.80	209.10	209.10	211.80
Ste Generale	588	581	582	585
St Gobain	642	630	632	637
St Louis	1509	1492	1495	1505
Suez	189.50	186.20	187.10	188.70
Thomson CSF	128.80	126.10	126.10	126.30
Total B	340.80	336.30	337.80	342
UAP	117.50	115	116.70	114.60
Valeo	265	263	265.50	266

CAC-40 index: 1969.82
Previous: 1974.79

São Paulo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	15.00	14.21	14.49	14.69
Banespa Pfd	5.35	5.28	5.35	5.50
Bradesco Pfd	11.55	11.38	11.50	11.45
Brahma Pfd	517.00	510.00	514.50	513.00
Cemig Pfd	27.35	26.90	27.20	27.20
CESP Pfd	34.70	34.00	34.30	35.00
Eletrobras B	289.00	286.00	288.00	289.00
Itaubanco Pfd	378.00	370.00	378.00	376.00
Light	308.01	306.50	306.50	309.00
Paranapan Pfd	14.49	14.00	14.09	14.49
Petrobras Pfd	114.00	111.00	113.50	112.00
Sid Nacional	28.35	27.99	28.10	28.00
Souza Cruz	7.28	7.21	7.26	7.20
Telebras Pfd	55.80	54.61	54.85	55.20
Telesp Pfd	176.00	174.00	175.01	176.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.17	1.140	1.15	1.17
CVRD Pfd	168.00	165.01	165.01	168.50

Bovespa index: 52452.40
Previous: 52743.60

Seoul

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	8200	7700	7700	7970
Hyundai Eng	38800	37300	37400	37600
Hyundai Motor	33700	32800	32800	32400
Korea El Pwr	29500	28300	28300	28800
Korea Mob Tel	670000	640000	640000	648000
LG Electronics	22800	20500	20500	21700
Pohang Iron St	53000	51500	51500	51100
Samsung Elec	137000	128500	128500	138000
Samsung Hvy	18100	17700	17700	17500
Yukong	24500	24000	24500	24500

Composite index: 859.85
Previous: 874.55

Singapore

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	12.80	12.30	12.80	12.50
City Devits	11.80	11.60	11.70	11.90
Cycle Carriage	16.40	16.20	16.20	16.30
Dairy Farm Intl *	1	0.99	0.99	1
DBS	10.60	10.50	10.50	10.60
DBS Land	5.70	5.55	5.60	5.75
Fraser & Neave	19.50	19.40	19.50	19.40
HK Land *	2.18	2.13	2.17	2.17
Hong Leong Fin	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.06
Jard Matheson *	8.40	8.30	8.30	8.30
Jard Strategic *	3.44	3.38	3.44	3.36
Keppel	14.10	13.90	14	14
Natsteel	2.96	2.94	2.95	2.95
Neptune Orient	1.65	1.62	1.63	1.63
OCBC foreign	19.90	19.50	19.50	19.80
O'Seas Union Bk	7.35	7.30	7.35	7.30
Sembawang	8.15	7.95	8	8.15
Sing Airlines F	14.90	14.60	14.70	14.60
Sing Petim	1.79	1.78	1.78	1.80
Sing Press F	28.20	28.10	28.10	28.10
ST Auto F	3.26	3.20	3.20	3.20
ST Ship	2.63	2.60	2.61	2.61
Sing Telecomm	3.56	3.52	3.54	3.52
Straits Steam	5	4.88	4.90	5
Utd Industrial	1.58	1.55	1.57	1.59
Utd O'Sea Bk F	15.80	15.60	15.70	15.80
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.44	3.40	3.42	3.44

*: In U.S. dollars.

Straits Times index: 2471.12
Previous: 2465.99

Stockholm

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	98.50	97	97.50	98.50
Asea AF	702	690	692	697
AssiDoman F	148	145	147	146.50
Astra AF	324	314	315	315
Atlas Copco AF	119.50	117	119	118
Avesta F	60	58.50	58.50	59.50
Electrolux BF	329	322	323.50	326
Ericsson BF	152.50	148	149.50	153
Gambro BF	154.50	154	154	154
Hennes BF	445	436	440	451
Incentive AF	339	331	335	332
Investor BF	255	249.50	254	250
Kinnevik BF	221	215	218	220
MoDo BF	317.50	314	314.50	314
Sandvik BF	134.50	133	133.50	134
SCA BF	114.50	110	113	114
S-E Banken AF	50.50	49.80	50	51
Skandia Fors F	152.50	149.50	150	154
Skanska BF	210	207.50	209	211
SKF BF	149	145	146.50	145.50
SSAB BF	77.50	76.50	77	77.50
Stora AF	83	80.50	80.50	82
Sv Handles AF	129.50	128	129.50	129
Sydkraft AF	140	138	140	138
Trelleborg BF	80.50	78	78	78
Volvo BF	138	135	137.50	137

SX 16 index: 2028.72
Previous: 2040.68

Sydney

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	9.53	9.47	9.48	9.50
ANZ Bkng	6.35	6.25	6.28	6.34
BHP	18.80	18.60	18.77	18.75
Boral	3.60	3.55	3.59	3.56
Brambles Ind.	15.78	15.50	15.77	15.50
Burns Philp	2.92	2.90	2.90	2.90
CBA	10.80	10.66	10.67	11.25
CC Amatil	12.54	12.50	12.60	12.50
Coles Myer	4.44	4.41	4.44	4.41
Comalco	6.66	6.62	6.66	6.65
CRA Ltd	19.82	19.65	19.82	19.70
CSR	4.53	4.50	4.53	4.53
Fosters Brew	2.32	2.26	2.31	2.26
GIO Australia	3.08	3.05	3.05	3.10
Goodman Fld	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.36
ICI Australia	10.68	10.60	10.68	10.55
John Fairfax	2.88	2.86	2.87	2.89
Lend Lease	20.10	19.94	20.10	19.95
Mayne Nickless	6.28	6.17	6.27	6.16
MIM Hdgs	1.68	1.65	1.66	1.67
Nat Aust Bank	12.32	12.19	12.32	12.27
News Corp	7.44	7.36	7.41	7.36
North Ltd	3.76	3.68	3.75	3.73
Pacific Dunlop	3.09	3.08	3.08	3.08
Pioneer Intl	3.84	3.81	3.84	3.81
Placer Pacific	2.56	2.52	2.56	2.53
Santos	4.14	4.06	4.14	4.17
Southcorp	3.26	3.22	3.23	3.27
Westarmers	8.06	7.95	8.05	8
Wstn Mining	8.43	8.34	8.39	8.43
Westfield Trt	2.32	2.31	2.31	2.33
Westpac Bkng	6.05	5.98	6.05	5.99
Woodside Pet	7.20	7.10	7.20	7.08
Woolworths	3.32	3.24	3.30	3.24

All Ordinaries index: 2266.30
Previous: 2264.20

Taipei

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	42.90	42	42.70	43.60
Cathay Life Ins	118.50	117	117	120
Chang Hwa Bk	98	96	96	99
China Steel	20.40	20	20.20	20.50
China Trust	41.20	40.50	40.70	41.80
Evergreen	44.30	43.50	43.60	44.10
Far East Text	23.10	22.80	23	23.20
First Bank	100	98.50	98.50	101
Formosa CF	23.20	22.80	22.80	23.10
Hua Nan Bk	83	82	82	84
Hualon Teijran	17.30	17	17.10	17.40
ICBC	71	70	70.50	71.50
President Ent	32	31.50	31.50	32.10
Taiwan Cmnt	37.40	37	37	38.10
Tatung	49.20	48.80	48.90	49.20

Stock Market index: 4775.86
Previous: 4845.80

Tokyo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1170	1160	1170	1160
All Nippon Air	1120	1080	1110	1080
Asahi Bank	1220	1200	1200	1230
Asahi Chem	771	754	760	775
Asahi Glass	1230	1200	1220	1210
Bank of Tokyo	1630	1610	1620	1640
Bk Yokohama	800	795	796	785
Bridgestone	1690	1670	1670	1690
Canon	1990	1960	1990	1980
Chiba Bank	863	853	853	867
Chubu Elec	2440	2420	2430	2430
Chugoku Elec	2430	2410	2410	2430
Daiei	1240	1220	1220	1240
Daiichi Kang	1990	1980	1990	1950
Daiwa Bank	713	700	706	701
Daiwa House	1660	1640	1650	1650
Daiwa Sec	1510	1490	1500	1500
Fanuc	4620	4590	4610	4640
Fuji Bank	2210	2190	2210	2230
Fuji Photo	3000	2960	3000	2990
Fujitsu	1080	1070	1080	1070
Hitachi	1060	1050	1060	1050
Honda Motor	2290	2250	2290	2270
IBJ	2800	2760	2800	2800
IHI	470	465	469	466
Itochu	705	690	697	700
Ito-Yokado	5950	5920	5920	5990
JAL	738	727	737	725
Jusco	2630	2600	2610	2640
Kajima	1070	1050	1070	1070
Kansai Elec	2450	2430	2450	2430
Kao	1310	1290	1310	1290
Kawa Steel	349	342	345	347
KDD	8800	8700	8710	8700
Kinki Nipp Ry	800	797	799	797
Kirin Brewery	1250	1220	1240	1240
Kobe Steel	309	306	308	306
Komatsu	893	886	887	900
Kubota	670	660	665	667
Kyocera	7150	7030	7030	7150
Kyushu Elec	2430	2410	2410	2420
LTCB	795	790	794	790
Marubeni	554	543	545	554
Marui	2050	2030	2050	2040
Matsu Elec Ind	1720	1700	1720	1710
Matsu Elec Wk	1140	1130	1130	1120
Mitsubishi	1320	1300	1320	1310
Mitsubishi Bk	2210	2190	2200	2200
Mitsubishi Ch	540	534	538	545
Mitsubishi El	771	763	770	767
Mitsubishi Est	1310	1290	1300	1290
Mitsubishi Hvy	859	851	854	859
Mitsubishi Mat	865	860	864	862
Mitsubishi Tr	1660	1630	1650	1650
Mitsui	940	917	927	939
Mitsui Fudosn	1250	1230	1240	1250
Mitsui Trust	1120	1100	1130	1100
Murata Mfg	3500	3500	3500	3450
NEC	1270	1250	1260	1240
New Oji Paper	973	959	964	963
Nikko Sec	1280	1230	1240	1250
Nintendo	7200	7070	7190	7290
Nipp Credit Bk	408	405	408	410
Nipp Express	979	971	973	980
Nippon Oil	636	630	635	636
Nippon Paper	738	730	737	730
Nippon Steel	340	334	336	338
Nippon Yusen	604	595	600	604
Nippondenso	2070	2040	2060	2040
Nissan Motor	812	803	812	806
NKK	293	289	289	293
Nomura Sec	2210	2190	2210	2210
NTT	8100a	8040a	8100a	8050a
Obayashi	856	841	856	849
Odakyu El Ry	743	736	743	738
Ono Pharm	3900	3870	3890	3900
Osaka Gas	379	377	378	377
Ricoh	1140	1120	1140	1150
Sakura Bk	1170	1150	1150	1170
Sankyo	2490	2450	2480	2460
Sanwa Bank	2000	1950	1990	1970
Sanyo Elec	624	614	624	618
Secom	6830	6770	6830	6850
Seibu Rwy	4840	4800	4800	4816
Sekisui House	1340	1320	1340	1310
Seven-Eleven	7000	6900	6980	7390
Sharp	1670	1640	1660	1650
Shimizu	1100	1070	1070	1080
Shin-etsu Ch	2130	2100	2120	2120
Shizuoka Bk	1250	1230	1230	1250
Sony	6280	6170	6170	6280
Sumitomo	1090	1070	1080	1080
Sumitomo Bk	1990	1940	1990	1960
Sumit Chem	546	538	542	536
Sumitomo Elec	1370	1350	1370	1350
Sumit Metal	306	303	303	305
Sumit Trust	1360	1340	1350	1370
Taisei	689	680	685	689
Taisho Pharm	2080	2070	2070	2070
Takeda Chem	1740	1720	1740	1720
TDK	5300	5180	5300	5200
Tohoku El Pwr	2470	2450	2460	2470
Tokai Bank	1370	1330	1340	1350
Tokio Marine	1310	1290	1310	1310
Tokyo El Pwr	2740	2720	2740	2730
Tokyo Gas	372	368	372	369
Tokyu	750	740	749	740
Tonen	1590	1570	1590	1560
Toppan Print	1400	1370	1390	1390
Toray Ind	697	678	687	696
Toshiba	822	814	822	815
Toyo Seikan	3460	3360	3450	3320
Toyo Trust	951	945	950	950
Toyota Motor	2270	2240	2270	2250
Yamaichi Sec	775	769	768	772
Yamanouchi	2390	2360	2380	2360
Yasuda Fire	765	759	759	764
Yasuda Trust	620	610	612	616

a: x 100

Nikkei 225 index: 20488.27
Previous: 20300.30

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21⅛
Air Canada	4.85	4¾	4.85	4.70
Alberta Energy	24	23¾	23¾	24⅛
Alcan Alum	42⅛	41⅞	42	42⅛
Avenor A	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
Bk Nova Scotia	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30½
Barrick Gold	42⅛	42¼	42⅛	42⅛
BCE	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
BC Telecomm	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	25⅛
Bombardier B	21⅛	20⅞	21	20⅞
Brascan A	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	23⅛
Cameco	72	69⅞	69⅞	67
CIBC	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
Cdn Airlines	2.70	2.40	2.40	2.70
Cdn Nat Res	24	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
Cdn Occid Pet	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛	45⅞
Cdn Pacific	27	26⅝	26⅝	27
Cominco	29⅝	29½	29¾	29⅝
Consumers Gas	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
Dofasco	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛
Donohue Ind B	9½	9½	9½	9½
Du Pont Cda A	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26½
Echo Bay Min	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	19¾
Empire Co. A	12¼	12¼	12½	12¼
Falconbridge	29⅛	28⅝	29	29¾
Fletcher Chall A	20	19⅝	19½	19⅝
Franco Nevada	85⅛	84	85	83
Guardian Cap A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	10
Hemlo Gold	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16½
Horsham	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Imperial Oil	51	50½	50½	50¾
Inco	45	44⅛	44⅛	43⅝
IPL Energy	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	33
Laidlaw A	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
Laidlaw B	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Loewen Group	39	38⅛	38⅛	39½
Ldn Insur Gp	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27½
Macmill Bld	18⅛	17⅞	18	18
Magna Intl A	54	53	53⅛	53½
Maple Leaf Fds	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Moore	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	27⅛
Newbridge Net	65⅛	64	64⅛	66⅛
Noranda Inc	27	26⅝	26⅝	27
Noranda Forest	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
Norcen Energy	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Nthern Telecom	66⅞	66¼	66⅞	67½
Nova	12¼	12	12¼	12¼
Onex	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞
Placer Dome	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38
Potash Sask	104½	103½	104	104¾
Provigo	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Quebecor Print	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Renaissance	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
Rio Algom	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Seagram Co	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞	49¼
Stone Consold	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅛
Talisman Eny	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	31⅛
Teleglobe	20⅛	20	20⅛	20⅛
Telus	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛
Thomson	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20⅛
TorDom Bank	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Transalta	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
TransCda Pipe	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Utd Dominion	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
Westburn	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Westcoast Eny	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Weston	49	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞

TSE Industrials index: 4957.12
Previous: 4952.51

Vienna

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1910	1910	1910	1940
Brau-Un Goess	599	597	598	599
Bund Vers Pfd	435	435	435	435
Creditanst PC	1476	1476	1490	1490
EA-Generali	3575	3535	3545	3537
EVN	1444	1436	1436	1442
Interunfall	1567	1567	1567	1570
Lenzing	880	879	880	879
Leykam	397	389	389	396
Mayr-Melnhof	520	519	519	518
OEMV	964	958	962	965
Oest Brau-Bet	533	530	531	536
Oest Elektriz	687	679	686	681
VA Tech	1330	1301	1330	1300
Wienerberger	2345	2325	2335	2340

ATX index: 1073.85
Previous: 1073.74

Wellington

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zealnd B	3.50	3.48	3.49	3.46
Brierly Invt	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27
Carter Holt ord	3.17	3.13	3.17	3.12
Fernz	4.40	4.33	4.33	4.40
Fisher Paykel	4.59	4.58	4.58	4.60
Fletcher Chall	3.50	3.45	3.46	3.43
Fletcher For	2.10	2.08	2.10	2.08
Goodman Fdlr	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51
Indep News	5.15	5.10	5.15	5.10
Lion Nathan	3.32	3.29	3.30	3.32
Nat Gas nofo	2.03	2.02	2.02	2.02
NZ Refining	24.50	24.40	24.50	24.40
Telecom NZ	6.56	6.49	6.52	6.58
Trust Bk NZ	2.00	1.97	1.99	2.00
Wilson Horton	9.30	9.20	9.30	9.15

NZSE-40 index: 2127.80
Previous: 2123.95

Zurich

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	227	225	226	230
Alusuisse R	962	940	941	960
Ares-Serono B	906	900	900	904
Baer Hdg B	1225	1205	1220	1230
Baloise Hdg R	2310	2270	2280	2300
BBC B	1470	1453	1453	1465
BK Vision	1497	1485	1487	1495
Bobst B	1900	1880	1890	1900
Ciba Geigy R	1039	1034	1039	1035
CS Holdings R	113.75	113.25	113.50	114
Elektrowatt B	432	419	431	430
Fischer B	1540	1520	1520	1545
Hilti PC	925	922	925	922
Holderbank B	853	849	853	852
Landis Gyr R	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	850
Merkur Hdg R	269	265	269	263
Nestle R	1285	1279	1285	1281
Oerlikon R	107	105	107	106.25
Pargesa Hld B	1465	1450	1460	1465
Pharm Vision B	6120	6030	6110	6070
Pirelli B	136	132	135	131
Roche Hdg PC	9220	9095	9230	9125
Sandoz R	1090	1086	1089	1087
SBC B	441	437	440	441
Schindler B	1340	1330	1330	1340
SGS B	2380	2340	2360	2390
SMH B	729	723	725	727
Sulzer R	785	769	780	774
Swiss Reins R	1252	1234	1234	1256
Swissair R	1085	1050	1080	1040
UBS B	1228	1218	1225	1220
Winterthur R	780	771	772	787
Zurich Assur R	324	322	323	324

SPI index: 2144.72
Previous: 2143.94

Bond Yields

cut Stock Pric…

U.S. STOCK…

EUROPE

France Attacks EU On Free-Trade Pacts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — France launched a blistering attack Monday on European Union trade policy, accusing the European Commission of negotiating free-trade deals without thinking through the consequences, diplomats said.

"Where is the commission leading us, free trade with the whole world?" diplomats quoted Pierre de Boissieu, France's ambassador to the EU, as asking rhetorically during a meeting here of EU foreign ministers.

The diplomats said the attack came during discussion of whether to give the commission, the EU's executive agency, a mandate to negotiate a free-trade area with Mexico.

"It was a furious attack on the commission and on Trade Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan," who was at the meeting, a Swedish diplomat said.

Sir Leon, the EU's top trade negotiator, replied firmly to Mr. de Boissieu, diplomats said. He noted that commission studies had documented the value of regional trade accords and that the World Trade Organization had come out broadly in favor of such accords.

Michel Barnier, France's minister for EU affairs, later said his country's objection to the trade pacts was based on principle. "We are devaluing our world trade relations," he said, adding that the EU should "do a global assessment of these agreements."

Mr. Barnier added that, for the same reasons, France would maintain its blockage of a negotiating mandate for a free-trade zone with South Africa that the ministers were due to discuss later in the day.

In addition to a deal it signed last December with the four Mercosur nations of Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina, the EU is studying the possibility of a trans-Atlantic free-trade area with the United States, and it aims to create a Euro-Mediterranean free trade zone within 15 years.

As part of that effort, the EU and Morocco on Monday signed wide-ranging trade and cooperation agreements aimed at ending disputes over fish quotas and farm exports.

Also on Monday, the EU foreign ministers approved a 1994 deal with India and Pakistan to remove textile trade barriers. But Portugal, which voted against the deal, said it would ask the European Court of Justice to block the agreement. *(Reuters, AP)*

■ French Deficit Narrows

France's public budget deficit in 1995 fell to 323 billion francs ($65 billion), close to the government's target of 321.6 billion francs, on spending cuts and tax increases, Agence France-Presse reported from Paris.

But French officials warned that deeper cuts would be needed over the next two years for France to qualify for the single European currency in 1999.

Harvard Group Set For a Shift in Focus

Prague Fund Manager Tries Divesting

Bloomberg Business News

PRAGUE — The Czech Republic's Harvard Group, whose strong investment fund portfolios attracted investors from Europe and the United States, is transforming itself into an industrial holding company, much to the surprise of some shareholders.

The fund management group has not disclosed the contents of its portfolios since June 30, when they included the strongest, most traded companies on the Prague Stock Exchange. Since then, Harvard has divested its funds of many of their best holdings, judging by Harvard's declining net asset values, which it reports weekly to brokers.

"I'm very unhappy with what's been going on at Harvard recently," said Richard Webb, fund manager in London for Buchanan Partners Ltd., whose funds have about 1 percent of their $200 million in assets invested in the main Harvard Dividend Fund. "I was unaware of this change of policy."

Harvard officials promise that the strategy — linked to the fund group's acquisitions with the Bahamas-based investor Michael Dingman's Stratton Group — will pay off for shareholders. Harvard said its funds paid premiums above the market price to acquire control of a few Czech companies and plans to sell the stakes later at an even larger premium.

"The strategy of Harvard Funds is to continue in narrowing their existing portfolios and gaining corporate control in selected companies," Boris Vostry, a vice president at the fund management company Harvard Capital & Consulting, said.

Harvard shareholders have not benefited yet from the change in strategy.

If the portfolio of Harvard Dividend Fund, the company's biggest, had been left unchanged since June 30, its net asset value would have risen at least 28.1 percent, according to an analysis by Creditanstalt Securities in Prague. Instead, it fell 2 percent as Harvard and Stratton took control of a handful of Czech companies. In the same period, the Prague Stock Exchange's PX-50 index rose almost 19 percent.

Stratton paid a premium to Harvard funds for shares with an estimated value of about $240 million, according to Mr. Dingman. Stratton's payments are not reflected in the dividend fund's net asset value nor in the net asset values of Harvard's other funds, which recorded similar declines.

Gemina SpA Appoints New Board

Bloomberg Business News

MILAN — Gemina SpA shareholders, stung by unexpected losses at the company's publishing arm, on Monday approved the formation of a new, five-member board of directors and elected new auditors.

The move comes four months after the holding company, a unit of Fiat SpA, uncovered 1995 losses of 590 billion lire ($378.7 million) at its RCS Editori SpA unit, sparking a fraud investigation and thwarting a merger with Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA.

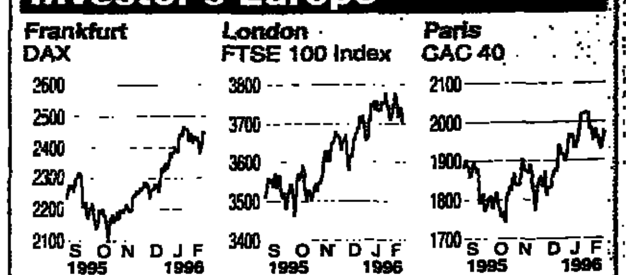
Although individual investors in the company were granted time at a board meeting Monday to vent their anger at management, the new directors largely represent big Gemina shareholders such as Fiat and Mediobanca SpA.

The new board takes over from seven former directors who resigned effective Friday, including Chairman Giampiero Pesenti. Three other directors resigned when the losses were uncovered last October.

The new directors, proposed by Assicurazioni Generali SpA, which holds 2.8 percent of Gemina stock, are Manfredo Manfredi, Giorgio Rossi, Paolo Sabattini, Paolo Pierri and Piero Schlesinger.

Gemina shareholders also appointed Ernst & Young LLP as financial auditors, replacing Coopers & Lybrand LLP, which was removed by market regulator Consob following the losses at RCS Editori.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	507.26	510.60	-0.65
Brussels	Stock Exchange	8,721.20	8,712.15	+0.10
Frankfurt	DAX	2,442.34	2,451.78	-0.38
Copenhagen	Stock Market	385.92	385.27	+0.17
Helsinki	HEX General	1,828.16	1,847.90	-1.07
Oslo	OBX	428.92	431.87	-0.68
London	FTSE 100	3,764.20	3,740.30	-0.97
Madrid	Stock Exchange	339.75	340.87	-0.38
Milan	MIBTEL	9,446.00	9,564.00	-1.23
Paris	CAC 40	1,969.82	1,974.79	-0.25
Stockholm	SX 16	2,028.72	2,040.68	-0.59
Vienna	ATX	1,073.05	1,073.74	-0.06
Zurich	SPI	2,144.72	2,143.94	+0.04

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **RWE AG** said net profit for the first half of its current financial year rose 6 percent, to 532 million Deutsche marks ($365.1 million), as gains at its waste management and mechanical engineering units offset start-up losses in its telecommunications division. Sales rose to 32.5 billion DM from 32.3 billion DM.
- **MAN AG** said cost-cutting helped net profit for the first half of its 1996 financial year jump to 110 million DM from 51 million DM a year earlier. The industrial holding company posted a 7 percent rise in sales, to 8.7 billion DM.
- **Alusuisse-Lonza Holding AG** plans a 70 million franc ($59.4 million) capital increase to help finance acquisitions. The Swiss aluminum, packaging and chemicals company said 1995 net profit rose 86 percent, to 385 million francs, as operating margins improved. Sales slipped to 7.49 billion francs from 7.5 billion francs.
- **Austria**'s industrial production index rose 5 percent in 1995 from 1994.
- **France**'s consumer prices rose 0.2 percent in January compared with December, bringing the year-on-year inflation rate to 2 percent.
- **Abbey National PLC** said 1995 pretax profit rose 10 percent, to £1.03 billion, as it improved its consumer-loan and treasury operations. Net interest income rose to £1.58 billion from £1.39 billion.
- **British Gas PLC** has agreed to review prices it charges customers for natural gas after an industry regulator concluded some were too high relative to the company's costs.
- **Akzo Nobel NV**, the Dutch chemicals and drugs company, said profit for the fourth quarter of 1995 fell 30 percent, to 201 million guilders ($123.6 million). Profit for the full year rose 11 percent, to 1.31 billion guilders, but the company warned that 1996 earnings were likely to fall below that level.
- **Stork NV**, a Dutch machinery maker, said it wanted to buy Fokker NV's non-aircraft units if the regional jetmaker fails to find a buyer for the whole company. *Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder*

Herald Tribune and Het Financieele Dagblad Agree to Cooperate

International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — The International Herald Tribune and Het Financieele Dagblad BV have reached formal agreement on a partnership.

Richard McClean, publisher of the International Herald Tribune, and Ria Kuip, the managing director of Het Financieele Dagblad, signed an agreement in Amsterdam on Monday covering the joint distribution and marketing of The Netherlander, the Het Financieele Dagblad's English-language business weekly.

Headquartered in Paris since 1887, the International Herald Tribune, owned by The Washington Post and The New York Times, is printed in 12 locations around the world, including The Hague. The Netherlands itself is an important market for the newspaper where the IHT has strong sales.

Amsterdam-based Het Financieele Dagblad is celebrating its 200th anniversary this year as the leading financial and business daily in the Netherlands. Het Financieele Dagblad launched The Netherlander in 1992. It is the only English-language newspaper covering the Dutch economy and its business community in depth.

Het Financieele Dagblad thinks The Netherlander is an essential source of information and news and will grow with the increasing internationalization of the Dutch economy. "This growing importance is the reason we opted for a partnership with the IHT to increase our exposure to the international community," said Rien van Lent, publisher of The Netherlander and business development manager of Het Financieele Dagblad.

The agreement gives the IHT the exclusive distribution rights to The Netherlander in the Dutch market. "Through the alliance, TNL will reach more than 40,000 decision-makers with a business interest in the country every week," Mr. Van Lent said.

"The Netherlander will be distributed with the International Herald Tribune in the Dutch market. This will be the first time an international newspaper carries such strong local news coverage in a single country," said Andrew Knight, regional director of the IHT in the Netherlands. "The Netherlands has a large and dynamic international community, often with little access to Dutch news. Now we will be able to offer our readers a combination of the world's most important, and entertaining, news with in-depth coverage of what is going on around them in the Netherlands," Mr. Knight said.

The companies will work together in other areas as well. The Netherlander is planning to use the IHT's printers, and further alliances are planned, including joint development of conferences and seminars.

Outside the Netherlands, Het Financieele Dagblad and the IHT will cooperate in the promotion of The Netherlander, although Het Financieele Dagblad will retain the distribution rights to The Netherlander.

About 40 percent of The Netherlander's current paid circulation is outside the Netherlands.

The Netherlander will be redesigned and the editorial content expanded before the launch of the operations with the IHT. The Netherlander's commercial and editorial staffs also will be strengthened.

Ronald van de Krol, correspondent of the Financial Times in Amsterdam, will join Het Financieele Dagblad in the spring. During the year he will take over as executive editor of The Netherlander from David Post, who led the development of the paper's concept and was involved in the partnership talks with the IHT. He will concentrate on expanded coverage of company and financial news in The Netherlander.

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street. *The Associated Press*

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]					

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5601.95	5630.49	5539.68	5565.10	—45.39
Trans	2093.08	2104.83	2076.23	2079.24	—34.79
Util	224.43	225.89	222.05	223.94	—1.95
Comp	1811.68	1821.29	1798.59	1800.67	—20.62

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	776.12	765.79	766.02	—10.10
Transp.	511.57	505.92	507.09	—4.48
Utilities	201.31	197.65	198.06	—3.25
Finance	67.69	66.86	66.89	—0.80
SP 500	659.08	650.16	650.46	—8.62
SP 100	634.69	625.37	625.71	—8.98

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	350.94	346.79	346.95	—3.99
Industrials	442.60	437.27	437.48	—5.12
Transp.	322.54	319.07	319.71	—2.83
Utility	255.69	251.74	252.10	—3.59
Finance	295.64	292.93	292.97	—2.67

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1118.39	1111.53	1115.38	—2.44
Industrials	1017.26	1012.23	1014.93	—1.31
Banks	1041.79	1039.46	1039.46	—2.64
Insurance	1327.08	1327.85	1333.69	—2.22
Finance	1262.05	1259.36	1262.05	+1.82
Transp.	841.46	837.83	838.53	—2.70

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
569.32	564.38	565.35	—3.92

Dow Jones Bond

	Previous Close	Today Noon
20 Bonds	105.08	105.06
10 Utilities	101.45	101.39
10 Industrials	108.71	108.73

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Hanson	93795	14⅛	14	14⅛	—⅛
SiliconGph	84504	26⅝	24⅝	25½	—2
BrdPt	73860	98⅛	97⅛	97⅞	—⅜
MicrnT s	48197	37⅜	36⅛	36¼	—⅞
EMC	38265	20	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
GnMotr	35681	52⅝	50⅝	51⅞	+1
FordM	32429	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	+⅛
Compaq	32264	53⅞	52	52½	+⅛
RTZ	32054	56⅛	56	56½	—
CrayRs	30850	28⅝	26⅞	28½	+3⅜
GlobM	29887	9⅛	8⅜	8⅞	—⅛
IBM	28349	125⅛	123⅞	125	—⅛
CUC Int s	27485	32⅞	31½	32	—⅛
Chrysir	27236	55⅛	53⅛	54⅝	+⅛
Citicorp	27077	79⅛	78⅛	78⅛	—⅜

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Blocrl	82942	4¼	2¾	2⅞	—1¾
SunMic s	65258	57⅞	54	56⅛	+2⅛
Cisco s	62619	50½	48½	50	—1⅛
DSC	48281	30⅝	29⅛	30	—1⅛
Novell	46912	13	12½	12⅝	—⅜
Intel s	44512	61⅛	60	60⅜	—⅞
Microsft	39659	103¼	100½	100⅝	—2⅜
Oracle	37192	55	53⅞	54⅛	+⅛
S3 Inc s	35672	15½	13⅝	14⅞	+1⅛
VLSI	33918	12⅝	12	12⅛	+⅛
Prmisy ns	30096	43⅜	39	40⅛	—3⅜
Informx s	29772	35	32⅝	34⅛	+⅜
3Com s	28744	49⅞	48⅛	48⅞	—1⅜
BayNtwk s	27621	47½	46⅛	46⅝	—1⅛
ApldMat s	26190	42	40⅛	41⅛	—1⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
XCL Ltd	19823	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
SPDR	13532	65⁹⁄₁₆	64¾	64¾	—⅞
EchoBay	13206	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
IvaxCp	11351	29⅛	28	28⅞	+⅛
Hasbro	7868	35⅛	34⅛	34⅞	—⅛
Azco	7840	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Ampex n	7394	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
PegGld	6452	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
ViacB	6380	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—1⅛
Atari	5636	3⁹⁄₁₆	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	797	1115
Declined	1612	1285
Unchanged	696	726
Total issues	3105	3126
New Highs	126	203
New Lows	19	16

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1683	1852
Declined	1982	1791
Unchanged	1691	1713
Total issues	5356	5356
New Highs	198	195
New Lows	47	36

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	232	263
Declined	315	298
Unchanged	219	211
Total issues	766	772
New Highs	38	30
New Lows	5	7

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	395.16	526.44
Amex	21.18	28.64
Nasdaq	421.16	583.52

in millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Amway Japan	b	.3525	2-28	5-21
Ashanti Goldfld	b	.25	3-1	3-25
Banco OHiggins	b	.9908	3-1	3-22
Cap World Grwth	-	.22	3-22	3-25
b: approx amount per ADR.				
STOCK SPLIT				
Americana Bncp 4 for 3 split.				
STOCK				
Interchange Fin	-	5%	3-20	4-19
INCREASED				
Equity Inns	Q	.28	3-29	4-26
Gaylord Entertain	Q	.09	3-11	3-25
Interchange Fin	Q	.185	3-20	4-19
MainStreet BkGrp	-	.23	3-15	3-29
OHSL Fincl	Q	.19	3-29	4-12
REDUCED				
BullBear Glbl Inco	M	.045	2-23	2-29
Provena Foods	Q	.025	3-10	3-31
INITIAL				
Americana Bncp n	-	.14	3-15	4-5
Citizens Bncshr n	-	.20	3-31	4-10
OrangeNtl Bncp	-	.25	3-11	3-29
Tech Electro n	-	.03	2-28	3-31
SPECIAL				
MTC Mortgage	g	.56	3-8	3-15
REGULAR				
Aetna Life	Q	.69	4-26	5-15
Belmont Bncp	Q	.13	3-19	3-29
CitiSave Fincl	-	.075	3-15	3-31
Commcl Bk NY.	Q	.085	3-15	3-29
Dexter Corp	Q	.22	3-15	4-10
Fedl Screw	Q	.10	3-8	4-1
FstFedSv Bruns	Q	.19	3-15	4-2
HFB Fincl	S	.32	3-15	3-30
Harris Corp	Q	.34	3-5	3-15
Highlander Inco	M	.094	3-5	3-27
Manitowoc Co	Q	.25	3-1	3-10
Mid Am Inc	Q	.16	3-8	3-29
MidConn Bk	Q	.15	3-15	3-29
Midsouth Bncp	Q	.06	3-15	4-1
NS Bancorp	Q	.08	3-8	3-29
Ntl City Bncshrs	Q	.25	3-22	4-7
Phoenix Mult A.	M	.079	2-23	2-23
Placer Dome	Q	.075	3-8	3-25
Property Cap Tr	Q	.12	3-15	3-26
Riviana Foods	Q	.09	3-29	4-26
Teche Holding	Q	.125	3-14	3-28
TransCda Pipe	Q	.27	3-29	4-30
US Bancp Inc PA.	Q	.27	3-5	4-2
Worthington Ind	Q	.11	3-11	3-25

a-annual; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Feb. 26, 1996

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Grains					
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Mar 96	3.85½	3.80¼	3.85	+0.04½	87,321
May 96	3.88¼	3.83	3.87½	+0.04	189,434
Jul 96	3.82½	3.78	3.81¾	+0.03¾	112,716
Sep 96	3.33¼	3.30½	3.33	+0.01¾	33,990
Dec 96	3.19	3.16	3.18½	+0.01¼	81,474
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 98,327					
Fri's open int 514,315 up 3179					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Mar 96	234.00	230.80	233.70	+2.80	14,952
May 96	238.30	235.20	237.90	+2.80	35,698
Jul 96	241.20	238.20	240.90	+3.00	21,671
Aug 96	241.20	238.30	240.80	+3.20	4,125
Sep 96	240.00	237.20	239.60	+2.50	2,564
Oct 96	234.70	232.80	234.30	+2.10	1,985
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 20,797					
Fri's open int 88,096 up 1379					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Mar 96	24.55	24.36	24.49	+0.09	17,689
May 96	24.95	24.70	24.89	+0.17	27,098
Jul 96	25.29	25.10	25.27	+0.16	20,700
Aug 96	25.50	25.36	25.43	+0.16	5,454
Sep 96	25.70	25.54	25.61	+0.15	2,907
Oct 96	25.80	25.71	25.75	+0.12	2,404
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 14,234					
Fri's open int 83,778 off 850					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Mar 96	7.42½	7.33	7.41¾	+0.08	31,918
May 96	7.54	7.43	7.52¾	+0.08¾	59,882
Jul 96	7.63	7.51	7.62	+0.18½	44,330
Aug 96	7.62	7.50½	7.61	+0.09½	4,995
Sep 96	7.47½	7.42½	7.46½	+0.07¼	3,422
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 59,205					
Fri's open int 196,956 up 1871					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Mar 96	5.08	5.04	5.06¼	+0.03½	18,572
May 96	4.96½	4.92	4.93½	+0.05½	22,843
Jul 96	4.64½	4.58	4.62¼	+0.08¼	46,027
Sep 96	4.65	4.59½	4.63¼	+0.06¼	8,179
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 26,284					
Fri's open int 101,934 up 464					
Livestock					
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 96	65.82	64.90	65.77	+1.32	34,636
Jun 96	63.87	63.22	63.70	+1.00	20,295
Aug 96	63.10	62.50	62.95	+0.75	10,371
Oct 96	63.75	63.10	63.60	+0.65	9,512
Dec 96	62.65	62.10	62.50	+0.40	5,398
Feb 97	62.70	62.20	62.52	+0.42	2,557
Est. sales 17,759 Fri's. sales 18,511					
Fri's open int 82,781 up 532					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 96	58.67	58.15	58.58	+0.58	5,450
Apr 96	58.50	58.00	58.35	+0.48	3,475
May 96	58.45	57.85	58.32	+0.67	5,187
Aug 96	58.45	58.10	58.42	+0.45	4,919
Sep 96	58.55	58.25	58.40	+0.38	843
Oct 96	58.65	58.30	58.47	+0.40	1,189
Est. sales 2,841 Fri's. sales 2,384					
Fri's open int 21,782 off 68					
HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 96	47.45	46.87	47.47	+0.82	12,592
Jun 96	53.25	52.57	52.87	+0.47	9,929
Jul 96	51.55	51.00	51.47	+0.55	2,984
Aug 96	49.37	48.80	49.22	+0.35	4,068
Oct 96	45.55	45.30	45.40	+0.20	2,050
Dec 96	46.70	46.32	46.40	+0.08	1,491
Est. sales 6,304 Fri's. sales 5,652					
Fri's open int 33,820 up 821					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Feb 96	62.85	62.00	62.65	—0.20	112
Mar 96	62.85	61.55	62.52	+0.80	2,900
May 96	63.87	62.50	63.45	+0.68	4,016
Jul 96	61.70	59.95	61.47	+1.15	1,581
Aug 96	58.60	57.00	58.02	+1.25	335
Feb 97			67.30	—0.70	1
Est. sales 3,442 Fri's. sales 2,604					
Fri's open int 8,846 up 159					
Food					
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Mar 96	1277	1268	1266	+1	587
May 96	1292	1283	1286	+1	42,680
Jul 96	1314	1307	1308	+1	17,185
Sep 96	1326	1329	1330		11,189
Dec 96	1365	1348	1361	+1	9,972
Est. sales 4,647 Fri's. sales 11,583					
Fri's open int 92,992 off 365					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 96	118.90	115.40	115.70	—1.90	2,213
May 96	117.80	113.10	113.75	—1.75	14,732
Jul 96	115.50	111.75	112.40	—1.50	4,000
Sep 96	114.00	111.00	111.50	—2.25	2,497
Est. sales 8,914 Fri's. sales 10,385					
Fri's open int 27,171 up 252					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 96	12.84	12.53	12.80	+0.19	22,582
May 96	11.78	11.55	11.76	+0.16	59,919
Jul 96	10.95	10.78	10.94	+0.11	32,576
Oct 96	10.58	10.48	10.58	+0.06	26,316
Est. sales 22,495 Fri's. sales 25,205					
Fri's open int 159,039 off 1491					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 96	124.80	122.45	124.10	+0.90	4,515
May 96	124.75	122.60	124.35	+0.80	9,591
Jul 96	124.80	123.25	124.30	+0.45	2,149
Sep 96	123.60	122.50	123.60	+0.55	1,892
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 3,487					
Fri's open int 21,119 off 453					
Metals					
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Feb 96	400.80	399.10	399.30	+0.90	118
Mar 96			399.30	+0.70	
Apr 96	402.80	399.40	400.60	+0.70	114,153
Jun 96	404.70	402.00	403.20	+0.70	34,487
Aug 96	406.70	405.30	405.20	+0.70	11,531
Oct 96	407.50	407.50	407.40	+0.70	3,636
Dec 96	410.70	409.20	409.50	+0.70	13,619
Feb 97			411.60	+0.70	4,673
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 35,251					
Fri's open int 221,202 up 609					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Feb 96	118.50	117.70	117.90	—0.85	982
Mar 96	116.30	114.70	114.95	—1.25	13,841
Apr 96	114.60	114.10	113.90	—1.10	1,585
May 96	114.50	113.00	113.25	—0.95	14,276
Jul 96	112.20	110.60	110.65	—1.15	3,771
Aug 96			109.65	—1.10	
Sep 96	109.60	109.10	108.75	—1.00	2,956
Oct 96			108.10	—1.00	
Nov 96			107.25	—1.00	
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 15,289					
Fri's open int 45,318 off 954					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Feb 96			547.7	+2.5	
Mar 96	549.0	544.5	547.7	+2.5	35,577
Apr 96			550.1	+2.5	
May 96	554.5	551.0	553.0	+2.6	34,896
Jul 96	560.0	556.5	557.7	+2.7	10,722
Sep 96	563.0	560.5	561.9	+2.7	10,522
Dec 96	569.0	567.0	568.2	+2.7	7,054
Jan 97			571.8	+2.7	
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 29,691					
Fri's open int 102,157 off 1374					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Apr 96	414.00	411.50	412.20	—0.10	14,706
Jul 96	416.50	414.00	414.40	—0.20	4,289
Oct 96	419.00	417.00	416.70	—0.26	1,454
Jan 97			418.70	—0.40	105
Apr 97			421.20	—0.40	
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 4,790					
Fri's open int 20,559 off 491					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1575½	1576½	1588½	1589½
Forward	1605.00	1605¾	1617.00	1618.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2535½	2536½	2542.00	2545.00
Forward	2498.00	2499.00	2499.00	2500.00
Lead				
Spot	782½	783½	786.00	787.00
Forward	775.00	776.00	778.00	779.00
Nickel				
Spot	8115.00	8125.00	8275.00	8285.00
Forward	8225.00	8230.00	8385.00	8390.00
Tin				
Spot	6175.00	6185.00	6220.00	6230.00
Forward	6240.00	6250.00	6280.00	6285.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1032.00	1033.00	1037½	1038½
Forward	1050.00	1051.00	1055.00	1056.00

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Financial					
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Mar 96	95.25	95.22	95.23	—0.01	5,784
Jun 96	95.36	95.30	95.35	—0.03	6,886
Sep 96	95.41	95.38	95.41	—0.02	1,355
Dec 96			95.38	—0.03	17
Est. sales 2,244 Fri's. sales 4,806					
Fri's open int 14,042 off 1661					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Mar 96	109-19	109-075	109-155	— 02	121,434
Jun 96	109-09	109-00	109-08	— 02	55,709
Sep 96	109-015	108-275	109-015	— 02	7,229
Est. sales 59,520 Fri's. sales 67,238					
Fri's open int 186,363 off 2561					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Mar 96	112-19	112-09	112-18	— 03	198,138
Jun 96	111-26	111-07	111-21	— 03	80,830
Sep 96	111-22	111-13	111-22	— 05	7,973
Est. sales 93,093 Fri's. sales 161,696					
Fri's open int 288,964 up 2439					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Mar 96	115-25	114-18	115-10	— 07	288,193
Jun 96	115-04	114-03	114-26	— 08	134,589
Sep 96	114-16	113-17	114-07	— 08	11,972
Dec 96	113-24	113-00	113-19	— 08	1,575
Est. sales 480,000 Fri's. sales 576,960					
Fri's open int 437,614 up 8286					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Mar96	107-07	106-19	106-20	— 0-25	110,320
Jun96	106-12	105-28	105-30	— 0-26	26,192
Sep96	N.T.	N.T.	105-08	— 0-27	0
Est. sales: 109,341. Prev. sales: 81,612					
Prev. open int.: 136,512 up 1,066					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Mar96	97.55	96.60	96.70	— 1.02	178,918
Jun96	96.74	95.95	95.89	— 1.03	95,910
Sep96	95.50	95.50	95.06	— 1.03	6
Est. sales: 214,849. Prev. sales: 265,840					
Prev. open int.: 274,834 up 2,520					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Mar 96	121.08	120.44	120.44	— 0.76	
Jun 96	121.16	120.52	120.52	— 0.74	
Sep 96	120.00	119.44	119.36	— 0.74	
Dec 97	118.30	118.30	118.20	— 0.76	
Est. volume: 142,306. Open int.: 167,811					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Mar96	109.60	108.80	108.90	— 0.72	44,057
Jun96	109.20	108.45	108.48	— 0.72	10,801
Sep96	N.T.	N.T.	108.06	— 0.72	0
Est. sales: 40,960. Prev. sales: 48,701					
Prev. open int.: 54,858 off 1,625					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Mar 96	94.770	94.740	94.750	—20	347,063
Apr 96	94.830	94.810	94.830	—10	9,024
May 96	94.900	94.860	94.880	—10	1,336
Jun 96	94.968	94.870	94.920	—30	411,324
Sep 96	95.040	94.950	95.010	—20	328,317
Dec 96	94.940	94.860	94.930	—10	292,882
Mar 97	94.860	94.790	94.860	—10	196,359
Jun 97	94.720	94.640	94.710	—10	175,440
Est. sales 448,446 Fri's. sales 788,062					
Fri's open int 2,569,129 up 4125					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Mar 96	1.5406	1.5370	1.5392	—18	42,211
Jun 96	1.5380	1.5340	1.5358	—18	10,435
Sep 96			1.5316	—18	9
Dec 96			1.5278	—18	30
Est. sales 5,692 Fri's. sales 13,236					
Fri's open int 52,685 off 598					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Mar 96	.7284	.7253	.7279	+15	30,785
Jun 96	.7284	.7252	.7278	+15	3,769
Sep 96	.7275	.7258	.7273	+15	793
Dec 96	.7270	.7242	.7265	+16	1,274
Est. sales 4,934 Fri's. sales 2,375					
Fri's open int 36,938 off 501					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Mar 96	.6931	.6904	.6907	—11	65,908
Jun 96	.6960	.6936	.6939	—11	8,237
Sep 96	.6981	.6968	.6969	—11	1,502
Dec 96			.6995	—11	96
Est. sales 17,989 Fri's. sales 27,575					
Fri's open int 75,743 up 1360					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Mar 96	.009635	.009556	.009619	+46	70,752
Jun 96	.009745	.009682	.009728	+46	5,622
Sep 96	.009840	.009825	.009829	+46	825
Est. sales 16,122 Fri's. sales 16,245					
Fri's open int 77,417 off 1529					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Mar 96	.8550	.8494	.8501	—24	36,667
Jun 96	.8614	.8570	.8575	—23	2,462
Sep 96	.8675	.8641	.8643	—22	246
Est. sales 11,890 Fri's. sales 17,125					
Fri's open int 39,997 off 421					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Mar96	93.89	93.87	93.88	— 0.02	63,284
Jun96	93.93	93.88	93.91	— 0.03	77,748
Sep96	93.82	93.75	93.79	— 0.05	56,409
Dec96	93.58	93.50	93.54	— 0.08	44,836
Mar97	93.29	93.22	93.24	— 0.09	31,744
Jun97	92.98	92.93	92.93	— 0.10	29,271
Sep97	92.77	92.68	92.68	— 0.10	22,945
Dec97	92.48	92.43	92.44	— 0.09	14,235
Mar98	92.28	92.24	92.26	— 0.10	8,049
Jun98	92.14	92.10	92.10	— 0.11	6,277
Sep98	92.00	91.95	91.95	— 0.13	5,568
Dec98	91.86	91.80	91.80	— 0.12	6,835
Est. sales: 58,750. Prev sales: 77,874					
Prev. open int.: 367,204 off 6,169					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Mar96	96.62	96.60	96.60	— 0.02	156,132
Jun96	96.68	96.63	96.64	— 0.04	175,804
Sep96	96.53	96.44	96.45	— 0.09	190,395
Dec96	96.27	96.12	96.14	— 0.14	157,305
Mar97	95.93	95.77	95.78	— 0.17	119,543
Jun97	95.58	95.42	95.43	— 0.16	100,516
Sep97	95.25	95.09	95.10	— 0.16	79,495
Dec97	94.88	94.74	94.76	— 0.14	45,980
Mar98	94.56	94.43	94.45	— 0.14	25,625
Jun98	94.25	94.14	94.14	— 0.14	20,293
Sep98	94.00	93.88	93.88	— 0.14	13,867
Dec98	93.73	93.63	93.63	— 0.14	9,717
Est. sales: 142,939. Prev. sales: 274,523					
Prev. open int.: 1,094,692 up 11,478					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Mar96	90.18	90.08	90.08	— 0.10	35,689
Jun96	90.66	90.56	90.57	— 0.10	33,360
Sep96	91.00	90.93	90.95	— 0.12	19,021
Dec96	91.17	91.03	91.03	— 0.12	12,614
Mar97	91.03	91.02	91.00	— 0.12	5,499
Jun97	90.99	90.97	90.96	— 0.12	3,047
Est. sales: 12,719. Prev. sales: 24,388					
Prev. open int.: 109,240 up 802					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Mar 96	95.53	95.41	95.44	— 0.09	
Jun 96	95.57	95.46	95.48	— 0.10	
Sep 96	95.56	95.43	95.47	— 0.10	
Dec 96	95.42	95.30	95.33	— 0.11	
Mar 97	95.19	95.09	95.09	— 0.12	
Jun 97	94.96	94.87	94.88	— 0.09	
Sep 97	94.84	94.66	94.67	— 0.11	
Dec 97	94.54	94.46	94.46	— 0.12	
Est. volume: 45,525 Open int.: 287,902					
Industrials					
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 96	83.80	82.80	83.42	+0.47	1,487
May 96	85.10	84.20	84.80	+0.37	24,114
Jul 96	85.60	84.75	85.20	+0.36	11,493
Oct 96	81.50	81.10	81.42	+0.53	2,281
Dec 96	79.50	78.77	79.43	+0.69	14,787
Mar 97	80.43	79.80	80.30	+0.75	1,351
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 10,644					
Fri's open int 57,857 off 306					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Mar 96	62.90	59.50	62.85	+2.19	23,280
Apr 96	54.40	52.90	54.34	+1.12	25,163
May 96	50.60	49.55	50.49	+1.06	11,812
Jun 96	49.20	47.95	49.14	+1.11	10,626
Jul 96	48.50	48.20	48.69	+1.11	5,970
Aug 96	48.70	48.50	48.99	+1.11	4,304
Sep 96			49.64	+1.11	2,534
Oct 96	50.80	49.90	50.29	+1.11	2,222
Nov 96	50.65	50.50	50.94	+1.11	2,613
Dec 96	51.30	51.30	51.59	+1.11	5,768
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 42,555					
Fri's open int 98,718 up 316					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Apr 96	19.55	19.03	19.39	+0.33	98,700
May 96	18.84	18.45	18.71	+0.26	55,921
Jun 96	18.36	18.06	17.27	—0.77	43,812
Jul 96	18.05	17.80	17.95	+0.19	34,770
Aug 96	17.80	17.67	17.74	+0.16	17,221
Sep 96	17.65	17.46	17.58	+0.14	17,375
Oct 96	17.51	17.36	17.46	+0.13	13,581
Nov 96	17.39	17.24	17.35	+0.12	12,933
Dec 96	17.34	17.20	17.27	+0.11	25,428
Jan 97	17.30	17.23	17.22	+0.10	19,015
Feb 97	17.26	17.18	17.17	+0.09	6,561
Mar 97	17.20	17.13	17.14	+0.09	4,181
Apr 97			17.11	+0.09	1,245
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 105,322					
Fri's open int 403,762 up 4975					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Apr 96	2.420	2.260	2.338	+75	34,996
May 96	2.180	2.100	2.143	+42	18,589
Jun 96	2.065	2.015	2.033	+19	13,413
Jul 96	1.995	1.965	1.987	+32	12,368
Aug 96	1.950	1.910	1.941	+37	10,792
Sep 96	1.900	1.880	1.911	+37	8,694
Oct 96	1.930	1.918	1.938	+39	8,344
Nov 96	2.020	1.995	2.029	+42	5,290
Dec 96	2.140	2.110	2.143	+44	8,915
Jan 97	2.150	2.125	2.161	+47	3,660
Feb 97	2.090	2.075	2.106	+47	2,961
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 72,938					
Fri's open int 141,715					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Mar 96	59.80	58.60	59.63	+0.92	15,696
Apr 96	60.30	59.05	60.24	+1.13	36,327
May 96	59.30	58.50	59.24	+1.04	13,861
Jun 96	57.90	57.25	57.97	+0.97	5,644
Jul 96	56.45	55.90	56.57	+0.92	4,448
Aug 96	55.08	54.90	55.17	+0.92	3,112
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 33,802					
Fri's open int 70,283 up 775					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Mar 96	175.00	172.50	173.00	—3.75	22,135
Apr 96	160.50	158.50	159.50	—2.75	11,722
May 96	154.75	153.50	154.50	—1.75	4,712
Jun 96	152.50	151.50	152.00	—2.25	6,971
July 96	151.50	151.00	151.50	—2.00	4,820
Aug 96	151.75	151.50	151.50	—2.00	2,656
Sep 96	N.T.	N.T.	152.25	—2.00	1,374
Oct 96	N.T.	N.T.	153.75	—2.00	955
Nov 96	N.T.	N.T.	154.75	—2.00	703
Est. sales: 19,207. Open int.: 62,855 off 164					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Apr 96	17.94	17.56	17.80	+ 0.25	60,083
May 96	17.29	16.96	17.18	+ 0.22	35,403
June 96	16.93	16.71	16.65	+ 0.18	24,088
July 96	16.65	16.46	16.41	+ 0.14	27,494
Aug 96	16.44	16.32	16.34	+ 0.09	5,917
Sep 96	16.22	16.19	16.20	+ 0.06	10,078
Oct 96	16.20	16.20	16.09	+ 0.04	2,301
Nov 96	16.11	16.10	15.99	+ 0.02	2,136
Dec 96	15.99	15.93	15.91	+ 0.02	5,501
Jan 97	N.T.	N.T.	15.87	+ 0.03	8,737
Feb 97	N.T.	N.T.	15.83	+ 0.03	2,702
Est. sales: 27,881. Open int.: 185,340 up 419					
Stock Indexes					
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Mar 96	659.25	648.00	650.50	—8.75	186,968
Jun 96	664.20	654.50	657.50	—7.90	30,470
Sep 96	663.00	659.50	659.50	—10.90	3,078
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 104,747					
Fri's open int 222,351 up 999					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Mar96	3731.0	3727.0	3705.0	— 27.8	54,128
Jun96	3734.0	3734.0	3709.0	— 27.5	12,558
Sep96	N.T.	N.T.	3725.0	— 27.0	2,173
Est. sales: 11,720. Prev. sales: 15,066					
Prev. open int.: 68,859 up 1,340					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Feb 96	1974.0	1957.0	1958.0	— 15.50	
Mar 96	1982.0	1965.0	1965.5	— 15.50	
Apr 96	1978.5	1975.5	1965.5	— 15.50	
Jun 96	1951.5	1975.5	1942.5	— 15.50	
Sep 96	N.T.	N.T.	1953.0	— 15.50	
Est. volume: 24,476. Open int.: 69,492					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	N.A.	1,482.80
Reuters	2,140.80	2,147.60
D.J. Futures	N.A.	149.22
CRB	N.A.	248.02

NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

Continued on Page 16

ASIA/PACIFIC

HSBC Net Rises 20% As Midland Doubles Loan-Loss Provision

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — HSBC Holdings PLC, which controls Midland Bank PLC, reported Monday that net profit increased by 20 percent last year, to £2.46 billion ($3.8 billion).

The British-based HSBC Holdings owns Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and the Hang Seng Bank in Hong Kong and Midland Bank in Britain.

HSBC said it had increased provisions for doubtful debts to £416 million from £275 million in 1994. Midland Bank increased attributable post-tax profits by 2.5 percent, to £610 million, but increased its 1995 loan-loss provisions to £198 million from £98 million.

Sir William Purves, the group chairman, declined at a news conference in Hong Kong to specify whether Midland's increase in provisions was to cover exposure by HSBC to Eurotunnel PLC, which operates the Channel Tunnel and is negotiating with banks to avoid insolvency. Midland's loans to Eurotunnel are estimated to be about £200 million.

"Midland continues to be conservative in its provisions," Sir William said.

Hongkong Bank Group, including Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and the Hang Seng Bank, reported an increase in attributable profit of 8 percent, to 7.98 billion Hong Kong dollars.

The group reported reserves of 51.59 billion Hong Kong dollars ($6.67 billion) at the end of 1995, up from 35.09 billion dollars at the end of 1994.

Hang Seng Bank alone, 61 percent owned by the group, reported a net profit of 7.98 billion Hong Kong dollar in 1995, up from 7.42 billion dollars in 1994.

Hongkong & Shanghai said its net increased 16 percent in 1995. In the year ended Dec. 31, net profit rose to 16.6 billion Hong Kong dollars ($2.15 billion) from 14.3 billion a year earlier.

The bank said profit rose because of growth in interest income and the limiting of cost increases. Net interest income rose 17 percent while total operating profit rose 23 percent, to 22.8 billion dollars.

Operating expenses grew 11 percent, with staff costs rising 12 percent. The ratio of costs to income fell to 40.2 percent from 42.7 percent.

"Overall, 1995 was another satisfactory year for the Hongkong Bank Group," said John Gray, the bank's chairman. "The underlying increase of 16 percent in attributable profit was achieved on an earnings base which was already high."

Hongkong Bank's 1994 net income was 39.1 percent higher than in 1993.

The bank also said it experienced "solid" profit growth in Thailand, the Philippines, Korea, India and Taiwan, but it gave no details.

Hongkong Bank, the territory's largest bank, is HSBC's largest single source of profits.

Responding to a question on recent market rumors that HSBC was considering making a bid for Royal Bank of Scotland Group PLC or Bank of Boston, Sir William said, "We cannot comment on market rumors." But he added, "We do not have a shopping list and find current prices high."

HSBC said net interest income for the period rose by 11 percent, to £5.119 billion.

"In a highly competitive environment where margins remain under pressure, particularly in the United Kingdom and Singapore, the challenge is to keep revenue growing faster than costs," Sir William said. "We continue to invest in training and technology, and with the commitment of our staff in over 70 countries, we will strive to sustain customer and shareholder satisfaction throughout 1996," he said.

The parent group's cost-income ratio improved to 55.9 percent from 59.9 percent in 1994, despite a 5 percent increase in operating expenses to £4.781 billion.

HSBC said that the 11 percent increase in group net interest income reflected increased lending, an increase in the contribution from net free funds and a slight improvement in the overall net interest spread.

About half of the growth in net interest income reflected an increase in the volume of business and the other half reflected an increase in margins, the company said.

Income levels rose in all geographic regions. Increases ranged from growth of 7 percent in Britain to 16 percent in Hong Kong and the rest of the Asia-Pacific region. HSBC Americas Inc. reported a 27.5-percent increase in attributable profit to $292 million. *(AFP, Bloomberg)*

U.S. Market Is Key for Kia

South Korean Carmaker Accelerates Growth

By Dan Neil
New York Times Service

Kia Motors Corp., a South Korean automaker, opened 35 dealerships this month in Florida, a state already teeming with new-car lots.

But a crowded market does not seem to bother Kia. The Florida dealerships will join 140 Kia kiosks the company has opened in the West and South in the past two years, a period in which Kia Motors America Inc. went from zero sales to 25,000 annually.

By the end of 1997, the purveyors of the economy-sedan Sephia and the Sportage sport utility expect to have 550 dealers seeded throughout United States.

The company's growth projection calls to mind the fortunes of other companies such as Mitsubishi Corp. and Suzuki Motor Corp. Can Korean car companies such as Kia — and two that are coming soon, Samsung Co. and Daewoo Corp. — swamp the U.S. market as the Japanese did a generation ago?

Probably not, said Greg Warner, executive vice president of Kia Motors America. There are many more competitors in the market now and more technological parity.

But Korea does not enjoy the same kind of labor-cost advantage that Japan had in the 1970s. Nor does it have Japan's immense production capacity.

"There was a period of incredible weakness on the part of American manufacturers that just doesn't exist today," Mr. Warner said. "There are no opportunities to bulldoze 25 percent of the American market."

As the former head of Hyundai Motor America Inc., Mr. Warner presided over that company's fortunes in the late 1980s.

Hyundai, a South Korean industrial giant, entered the American car market in 1986, ready to duplicate the success of Japanese companies. Hyundai's sales of 168,882 units in 1986 set a record for an importer's first year.

Then increased competition, poor quality and rock-bottom customer satisfaction ratings caught up with Hyundai. Sales tumbled to 107,378 units in 1995 from a high of 264,282 in 1988.

Hyundai's experience, Mr. Warner said, shaped Kia's strategy of doing a slow march across America. "The greatest single problem would be selling too many cars too rapidly without being prepared to support them by the parent company," he said.

Kia said it rushed into the market in 1994. The first Sephia had no air bag and a 1.6-liter single-overhead cam engine, earning it a dead-last ranking in the 1995 J.D. Power Initial Quality Survey of new owners.

The first Sportages, though well received, arrived in 1995 with a single-cam engine, no air bag, a manual transmission only and no two-wheel-drive alternative.

Worse yet, the company announced in December that production of the Sportage would be delayed for re-engineering of a new air-bag system, leaving dealers in the lurch.

Those dealers may well wonder whether they can bank on Kia's promises to expand the product line.

"It will be interesting to see how they fare," said Bill Wolf, who is the president of Hyundai Motor America. He has more than a passing interest in his rival's fortunes. If it fails, he said, "it could tarnish other Korean manufacturers."

Those others include the industrial heavyweights Daewoo and Samsung, which also have plans to enter the American ring.

Daewoo is a world automotive power, with the capacity — spread from Uzbekistan to the Philippines — to build 700,000 vehicles a year.

Under its chairman, Kim Woo Choong, the company is pursuing a global strategy. Daewoo plans to spend $11 billion by 2000 to raise production to 2 million units for a staggering worldwide sales level of $134 billion.

Part of the plan is to enter the American market by next year with three models. But that seems exceedingly unlikely since Daewoo has to secure an American top executive and has not even established a field staff.

No less ambitious are Samsung's plans. That company announced Jan. 29 that it would invest $13 billion to become one of the world's top 10 automakers by 2010.

Samsung plans to enter the U.S. market in 2001. In December, it hired a former Honda product planning manager, Matt Lewis, as the American car division's top executive.

The kicker? Samsung, an electronics maker, has never built cars. Which raises the question, why are the Koreans in such a rush to get into America?

The answer may have less to do with sales figures than with national pride.

"It's the prestige of the American market," Mr. Wolf of Hyundai said. "Everybody wants to be here. It's the toughest market in the world, and the perception is that if you're not here, you're not a player."

It is also a matter of national ambition. Korean industry is highly regulated and companies need government approval to get in.

Last year, Seoul approved Samsung's application to be the country's fifth carmaker, after Hyundai, Kia, Daewoo and Sangyong.

The goal? To fulfill the predictions of the Korea Development Bank that by 2005 the country will be the world's fourth-largest carmaker, after the United States, Japan and Germany.

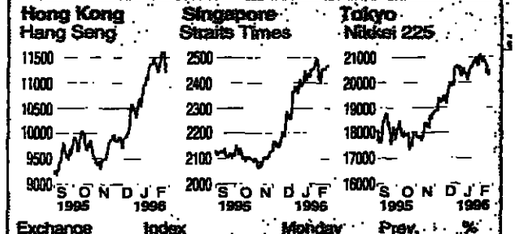
Made in Korea, Sold in America

	Type of vehicle	Body style	Base engine	Mileage*	Price range†
HYUNDAI Accent	Subcompact economy car	3-door hatchback, 4-door sedan	In-line 4, 1.5 liters	28/37 (manual)	$8,700-$12,585
FORD Aspire§	Subcompact economy car	3-door hatchback, 5-door hatchback	In-line 4, 1.3 liters	36/43 (manual)	$9,125-$13,045
KIA Sephia	Subcompact economy car	4-door sedan	Dual-cam 4, 1.8 liters	25/30 (manual)	$9,910-$12,885
HYUNDAI Elantra	Compact economy car	4-door sedan, 5-door wagon	Dual-cam 4, 1.8 liters	24/32 (sedan manual)	$11,314-$16,554
KIA Sportage	Compact sport utility	5-door wagon	Dual-cam 4, 2.0 liters	19/23 (2WD) 18/22 (4WD)	$13,895-$20,415**
HYUNDAI Sonata	Midsize family car	4-door sedan	Dual-cam 4, 2.0 liters	21/28 (manual)	$14,414-$21,294

*Environmental Protection Agency rating for city/highway †Includes shipping §Manufactured by Kia Motors **1995 prices '96 model delayed.

The New York Times

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,218.40	11,390.40	-1.58
Singapore	Straits Times	2,471.12	2,465.99	+0.21
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,256.10	2,254.20	+0.08
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,486.30	20,300.38	+0.89
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,090.66	1,090.05	+0.06
Bangkok	SET	1,330.57	1,342.56	-0.89
Seoul	Composite Index	859.05	876.55	-2.00
Taipei	Stock Market Index	4,775.88	4,865.00	-1.83
Manila	PSE	2,933.66	2,950.64	-0.58
Jakarta	Composite Index	594.21	595.53	-0.22
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,127.09	2,123.95	+0.15
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,538.10	3,492.95	+1.29

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Daewoo Group** of South Korea is planning to invest $5 billion in India during the next five years.
- **Far East Levingston Shipbuilding Ltd.** of Singapore bought 40 percent of a Norwegian oil-rig construction company, **Offshore & Marine A/S**, for 10 million kroner ($1.57 million).
- **Renong Bhd.**, a Malaysian holding company with plans to build a $4 billion city across the causeway from Singapore, sold the first tract to **S. P. Setia Bhd.**, a company owned by a Renong lawyer, for 483.19 million ringgit ($190 million).
- **Singapore Airlines'** chairman, Joseph Y. Pillay, is leaving after 24 years to become Singapore's ambassador to Britain.
- **Hong Kong's** total retail sales rose 4% in December, to 20.3 billion Hong Kong dollars ($2.6 billion).
- **Lyonnaise des Eaux** and **Benpres Holdings Corp.** of the Philippines will establish a venture to respond to a public offering for the management of Manila's water-distribution

(Bloomberg, AFX, AP, Knight-Ridder)

PRIVATE AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY S.A. (PRI/TECH)

Société Anonyme en liquidation
20, boulevard Emmanuel-Servais
L-2535 Luxembourg
R.C. LUXEMBOURG B.20 566

AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES

Messieurs les actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à

L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE EXTRAORDINAIRE DES ACTIONNAIRES

qui se tiendra au siège social à Luxembourg le 18 mars 1996 à 16 h. avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Présentation du rapport final du Liquidateur aux actionnaires et approbation par ceux-ci de tous les résultats de liquidation;
2. Nomination d'un commissaire à la liquidation.

Les actionnaires sont informés qu'aucun quorum n'est requis pour cette assemblée et que les décisions sont prises à la majorité simple des actions présentes ou représentées.

Chaque action a un droit de vote.

Tout actionnaire peut voter par mandataire. A cette fin, des procurations sont disponibles au siège social et seront envoyées aux actionnaires sur demande.

Afin d'être valable, les procurations dûment signées par les actionnaires devront être envoyées au siège social afin d'être reçues le jour précédant l'assemblée à 17 heures au plus tard.

Les propriétaires d'actions au porteur, désirant participer à cette assemblée, devront déposer leurs actions cinq jours ouvrables avant l'assemblée au siège social de la société ou auprès de LA COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD BANQUE, Paris.

Les actionnaires désireux d'obtenir des informations concernant la société peuvent s'adresser soit au Liquidateur "LA COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD BANQUE, Paris" soit auprès de la Banque Dépositaire et Agent en charge du registre, des transferts et du paiement des dividendes "BANQUE PRIVEE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A., Succursale de Luxembourg".

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Foreign Investors Grow Skeptical of Korea's Openness

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Foreign brokers on Monday dismissed South Korea's move to further open its stock market to overseas investors as window dressing before elections.

"I'm disappointed," said Philip Smiley, the managing director of Jardine Fleming Securities in Seoul. "It's excessively cautious."

Seoul announced Sunday it would raise the foreign stock ownership ceiling to 18 percent from 15 percent on April 1. At the same time, the ceiling for a single foreign investor in a listed company will rise to 4 percent from 3 percent.

The Ministry of Finance and Economy said it would further raise the limit for most listed companies to 20 percent during the second half of this year.

The ministry said it expected around $2 billion of additional funds to flow in when the ceiling is lifted.

Foreign brokers said that figure may be too high, although there was likely to be an instant scramble for popular shares, particularly because the South Korean market is seen by portfolio managers as being undervalued.

Despite hopes the move would bring billions of dollars into stocks, the news failed to excite the market. The benchmark Korea Composite Stock Price Index fell more than 1 percent from Saturday, to close at 859.05, as investors bid down shares in large exporters amid a gloomy outlook for exports.

Foreign brokers said that by giving advance notice of the move, authorities were encouraging speculation at the expense of foreign buyers.

"It would seem to offer the opportunity for domestic institutions to sell into strength when foreign money comes in on the big day," said Henry Morris, managing director of Coryo Securities.

"A lot of foreigners will be exercising extreme caution," Mr. Smiley said.

The timing of the move was seen by many foreign analysts as a pre-election gift to the markets. President Kim Young Sam's New Korea Party faces the prospect of losing its overall majority in the April 11 vote, analysts say.

"They want some gentle upticks by April 1 and then a billion dollars hitting the market over the next 10 days. Then they can say 'Look, interest rates are down and the market's up,'" Mr. Morris said.

Seoul authorities publicly fret that raising the ceiling too quickly could attract a flood of dollars that would spur an appreciation of the domestic currency.

"An increase in foreign funds in the stock market from April will put pressure on the won to move sharply higher," said Lee Yeon-ho of Daewoo Economic Research Institute.

"We'll see a tug-of-war between traders cashing in heavy inflows of foreign funds for equity investment and the central bank buying to prevent the dollar from crashing," a dealer at Korea First Bank said.

The easing of the regulations, part of a long-term blueprint for financial liberalization, also precedes South Korea's planned joining of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development later this year. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

FILM: *The European Industry Is Ready for Action and a Revival*

Continued from Page 11

Bros., a unit of Time Warner. Now Europeans increasingly fear the American presence could crush domestic productions.

"By the year 2010, films and multimedia and television will be the largest single employer in Europe," said Jeremy Thomas, one of Britain's leading independent film producers and the chairman of the British Film Institute. Yet the U.S. film industry, he cautioned, is increasingly behaving "like when you have a predator fish in a pond."

But while European intellectuals may bemoan the fact that American film distributors control the biggest chunk — roughly 90 percent of major European film markets like Germany and Britain — investment in filmmaking continues to flow.

Last year, for example, Shepperton was bought for $18 million by the British film directors Tony and Ridley Scott, who launched a $15 million modernization.

This year, Warner Bros. will open a new film animation studio in London; in Germany, Warner will open its $270 million Warner Bros. Movie World film studio theme park. Warner recently announced plans for another in Britain, to cost $344 million.

At Babelsberg, a new $4.5 million sound studio, financed in part with German government funds, is attracting international clients like Turner Entertainment, a unit of the Turner Broadcasting System.

Most of the studios' newfound activity is the result of U.S. filmmakers arriving in ever larger numbers. The reason they are coming, according to Roy Button, the director of Warner Bros. Productions at Pinewood, is cost.

"England has changed phenomenally in the last four to five years," said Mr. Button as he sat beneath posters for recent Pinewood productions like Sylvester Stallone's "Judge Dredd."

He estimated the cost of producing a film in Britain to be about 35 percent lower than in the United States, in part because of favorable currency-exchange rates, but mainly because of weakened labor unions, a legacy of former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Studios are thus able to employ fewer people and pay lower fringe benefits.

Most industry experts say part of Europe's film revival is also a result of the overhaul of European cinemas, led in part by U.S. companies like Warner Bros. Theaters and American Multi-Cinema, which is fast replacing single-screen movie houses by multiplex theaters. American Multi-Cinema is owned by AMC Entertainment Inc.

"There's a big market all over Europe, east and west," said Joost Bert, whose theater chain Kinepolis, based in Brussels, opened a 4,200-seat, 14-screen multiplex in Metz, France, last March. The chain is building another in Lille, in northern France, with 23 screens and 7,600 seats.

The new wave of film theaters has reversed the trend in movie viewing. In Germany, admissions reached 124 million last year, compared with 102 million in 1990. In France, Europe's largest film-viewing market, admissions in 1995 were 130 million, up from 122 million five years earlier. In Britain, admissions in 1995 were 115 million, up from 97 million five years earlier.

Recently, at the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France led a fresh attempt to counter U.S. dominance by imposing quotas on U.S. television programming. Yet the French zeal is increasingly questioned by industry experts and government leaders in other countries, including Britain, Germany and Italy, which are concluding that to compete culturally, Europe must compete commercially.

At this point, Britain is leading the way.

Although Britain's film studios enjoyed a brief renaissance in the early 1980s with box-office hits like "Chariots of Fire" and "Gandhi," by the middle of that decade they were faltering.

In 1989, Britain's studios produced only 30 films, and four years later the most venerable of the studios closed. It was Elstree, built in 1924, where Alfred Hitchcock directed the first British talkie, "Blackmail."

By last year, however, the number of films made in Britain had risen to 81 and studio space was so tight that Eon Productions transformed a former airplane hangar near London into a temporary sound stage for filming the latest James Bond thriller, "GoldenEye."

The boom at Britain's studios is a result, in part, of government action. In 1993, Ireland enacted tax rebates for film production, and by last year the number of films made in Ireland rose to 20, including hits like "Braveheart," Mel Gibson's Scottish epic, from one film four years earlier.

Not everyone, of course, is able to cash in on the U.S. presence, and in the meantime many European studios, like Munich's Bavaria Studios and Rome's Cinecittà, which is owned by the Italian state, are staying alive with television work.

But while Bavaria is turning a profit, Cinecittà, once the terrain of giants like Federico Fellini, has suffered from lackluster government management and is losing more than $6 million a year.

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
SPORTS

Edwards Ready for the Next Leap in Life's Triple Jump

International Herald Tribune

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England — *The high platform was built of wet cement, and Jonathan Edwards was told to stand on top of it, in order to leave his footprints for perpetuity. He looked at it as if it might swallow him up.*

"How long do I stand in it for?" he asked. Uneasily he put down one foot and then the other, as if climbing out onto the ledge of a high-rise. He had on baggy blue sweatpants and a gray sweatshirt matching the dominant shade of his hair. The sweatshirt was bulky and the gold watch looked big on his wrist, in chorus with the gold in his plain wedding band.

Altogether he smiled like a father of two who had won the lottery. Which is exactly what he is, with one exception. It wasn't a lottery. At the Olympics next summer in Atlanta, Edwards will be expected to re-create the performance that seemed just six months ago to be miraculous. He isn't so sure he will be able to do it again.

"I think I will find it very difficult to be the person everyone wants me to be," said Edwards, who turns 30 in May.

VANTAGE POINT/ **IAN THOMSEN**

"There's a healthy fear in me that thinks it might not all happen again and that I'll be embarrassed."

Last August in Gothenburg at the World Championships, Edwards did in the triple jump what Bob Beamon did in the long jump in 1968. Only Edwards did it twice. He became the first triple-jumper to clear 18 meters (59 feet), and couldn't seem to believe it; then, that same night, he leapfrogged that miracle with another one of 18.29 meters.

What clinched Edwards's popularity were his sincere reactions, his unintimidating joy bubbling over. Triple jumpers have always felt as if they were competing in an empty forest. If someone less endearing had done the same thing, would the public have cared as much? He wasn't watched that night; he was *discovered* — like a boy pulled out of the crowd because of his eyes, who turned out to sing like Mario Lanza.

He was voted male athlete of the year by the international athletics federation.

"In a sense Bob Beamon had only that one jump," said Edwards. (Beamon's record survived 23 years.) "I don't think Beamon ever jumped within a half-meter of that jump. If you look at my whole season, I jumped consistently throughout the whole season."

At this time last year he was recovering from the Epstein-Barr virus, which had ruined his preceding season. Just two years earlier he decided to start competing on Sundays, having missed the 1991 World Championships rather than work on the Sabbath. "I feel it's what God is telling me to do," he said. Few were listening to Edwards's responses at that time. His best had been a bronze medal at the 1993 World Championships and he hadn't come within a half-meter of the record of 17.97 meters, set in 1985.

Last year he trained for a month in Tallahassee, Florida, living there with his wife and two children on a British Athletics Federation grant.

"At this stage last year I was recovering from the illness, I was jumping happy-go-lucky," he said. "This year there is tension. I'm waiting for it all to come together."

Somehow, he said, nine years of training coalesced magically last season. He must wonder if every bit of bad luck contributed to a more simple life and the freedom to jump as far as he could. He will never be able to re-create those factors again. He might never be so happy either.

"Yeah," he said softly, in response to a question. "It's always partly in the back of my mind. Not that I'm panicking, but last year was so incredible. There are no guarantees that everything will come together in the same way. If it doesn't happen, it doesn't happen."

Last week he signed a three-year contract with Puma that could earn him almost £500,000 ($770,000) if he meets all the incentives, including the Olympic gold medal, another world championship and more world records. The lawyers have catalogued every dream in the dullest contractual language: More money if he breaks the British long-jump record of 8.23 meters, set 28 years ago; more money if he triple-jumps 19 meters.

Nineteen meters!

"I would have said it was unattainable a year ago," Edwards said, choking down a laugh. "It's still pretty, pretty difficult, I would say."

Then the money has its own concerns.

"Part of my life as a Christian is giving," he said. "I have a responsibility to do that. Part of it is what to give away and who to give it to. I think about and pray about it who I should give it to."

This week he leaves with his family for Tallahassee to re-create a formula he doesn't understand, to outdo performances that were thought to be impossible. His family has been largely unaffected, he thinks, but he won't know for sure until they all recover their anonymity in Florida. "When we get there we may realize how much pressure we've been under," he said.

The most endearing, enduring aspect of this is his sentiment that last year was something that happened to him. He still doesn't seem to think he is the greatest thing in the world. But last year's footprints have been set in cement, the foundation of new expectations. His goal this year is to make the miracle commonplace, and to do so humbly.



Saeed Khan/Agence France-Presse

Aamir Sohail, dropping ball hit by Flavian Aponso to the astonishment of Pakistan's wicketkeeper, Rashid Latif.

Pakistan Bowls Over Dutch As Younis Returns to Form

Reuters

LAHORE, Pakistan — Waqar Younis bowled Pakistan to its second World Cup victory in the space of three days on Monday.

Younis, who was named the man of the match, took four for 26 as Pakistan restricted the Netherlands to 145 for seven from their 50 overs in the Group B game.

Saeed Anwar then scored an unbeaten 83 as the defending champion reached its target with eight wickets and 19.2 overs to spare.

WORLD CUP CRICKET

In Patna, India, heavy rain and dark clouds forced umpires to suspend the match Monday between Zimbabwe and Kenya in Group A.

The game was first stopped after one hour of play when 13.4 overs had been bowled and Zimbabwe was batting at 38 for 1. The match resumed after 15 minutes and Zimbabwe lost two more batsmen.

Zimbabwe was struggling at 45 for three after 15.5 overs when first bad light and then a heavy storm caused play to be abandoned. The two teams will start anew on Tuesday.

Younis removed Peter Cantrell (17) and Tim de Leede (0) in the space of three balls before he was rested with Netherlands reeling at 29 for three.

The Dutch team then staged something of a rally with Klaas Noortwijk (33) and 43-year-old Flavian Aponso taking the total to 102. Aponso, a left-hander was the top scorer with 58, including a six and three fours.

Younis took his final wicket when he bowled acting captain Roland Lefebvre for 10, confirming he was back to his best after an indifferent tour of Australia and New Zealand.

Pakistan overcame the early loss of Aamir Sohail (9), who fell in the fifth over to Lefebvre, and Anwar and Ijaz Ahmed put their team on the road to victory with a 94-run second wicket partnership from 123 balls.

■ Atherton Apologizes

England's captain, Michael Atherton, apologized Monday for calling a Pakistani journalist a "buffoon" at a news conference after Sunday's World Cup match against South Africa, Reuters reported from Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

"During yesterday's press conference after the match with South Africa I am sorry if I caused offense to a local journalist and local journalists during questioning," Atherton said in a statement read at the news conference by England's tour manager, John Barclay.

Atherton made the remark when he faced persistent questioning from Asghar Ali of the Pakistan Associated Press. "Would someone get this buffoon out of here?" he asked.

Nasir Malick, president of the Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists, said he was satisfied with Atherton's apology.

"I'm happy he has realized his mistake," Malick told Reuters. "I expected an apology from a cricketer of his stature and that should lay matters to rest."

Bayern Keeps Pace With Dortmund

The Associated Press

Thomas Strunz scored twice as Bayern Munich scored five second-half goals at Uerdingen. The others came from Thomas Helmer Jürgen Klinsmann, Alexander Zickler and Mehmet Scholl.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

By the time the Dutch forward Erik Meijer replied for Uerdingen, his team was already five down with four minutes to go.

Bayern is even with the defending German League champion, Borussia Dortmund, which lost Saturday for the second time this season to Hansa Rostock.

NETHERLANDS Ajax Amsterdam, behind Patrick Kluivert's two goals, overwhelmed Heerenveen, 6-2 for its first victory in 1996. Ajax holds a two-point lead in the Dutch League over PSV Eindhoven, which tied, 0-0, at Feyenoord Rotterdam.

ENGLAND Manchester United routed last-place Bolton, 6-0, and trails the English Premier League leader, Newcastle, by four points. Substitute Paul Scholes scored twice in three minutes to put United ahead, 3-0.

In the English League Cup, Leeds United gained its first Wembley final in 23 years after overpowering division one Birmingham City, 3-0, in a semifinal second leg.

ITALY AC Milan tied the defending title holder, Juventus, 1-1, in Turin. Liberian striker George Weah scored for the fourth game in a row but this time it was to match Antonio Conte's goal in the fourth minute. Fiorentina's defeat of Napoli, 3-0, on Sunday cut Milan's lead in the standings to five points.

SPAIN Atletico de Madrid, the league leader, beat Celta, 3-2, to maintain its eight-point lead over Barcelona, which edged Betis, 1-0.

PORTUGAL Sporting, the defending titlist, downed second division Olhanense, 2-1, while cross-town Lisbon rival Benfica beat the fifth-ranked, first-division club Guimaraes, 1-0, in overtime. Porto, on its way to clinching its second consecutive league title, defeated second-division Penafiel, 2-0.

WORLD ROUNDUP



Craig Stadler putting during his victorious final round.

Victory for Stadler

GOLF Craig Stadler, four shots off the lead when the day began, shot a 3-under-par 68 for a one-stroke victory at the Nissan Open golf tournament in Pacific Palisades, California. Stadler, who earned $216,000 for his 12th PGA Tour victory, finished at 6-under par 278, edging Mark Brooks, Fred Couples, Scott Simpson and Mark Wiebe. *(Reuters)*

Asprilla Won't Be Charged

SOCCER Manchester police said Monday they will not take action against Faustino Asprilla, but the Colombian star still faces likely sanctions by England's Football Association for two violent incidents in Newcastle's game against Manchester City. *(AP)*

• Alexi Lalas, released from the contract that made him the first American-born player in the Italian League, departed Monday for Boston, where he'll play with the New England Revolution in the new U.S. first-division soccer league. *(AP)*

Honors for Schoendienst

BASEBALL Red Schoendienst, 73, who has helped the St. Louis Cardinals to World Series titles as a player, coach and manager for the past 55 years, will be honored by the team May 11 when his No. 2 uniform will be retired during ceremonies at Busch Stadium. *(AP)*

Japanese Triumph

SPEEDSKATING Mie Shimizu of Japan won the women's 1,500 meter race and Rimje Ritsma of the Netherlands the men's 5,000 in a World Cup speedskating meet. Shimizu skated a 2:03.60 to the record of 2:04.85 set in 1994 by Bonnie Blair of the United States. (AP)

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	40	15	.727	—
New York	32	21	.604	7
Miami	26	29	.473	14
New Jersey	24	30	.444	15½
Washington	24	30	.444	15½
Boston	19	35	.352	20½
Philadelphia	10	43	.189	29

CENTRAL DIVISION

Chicago	49	6	.891	—
Indiana	34	20	.630	14½
Cleveland	31	22	.585	17
Atlanta	30	24	.556	18½
Detroit	27	25	.519	20½
Charlotte	27	26	.509	21
Milwaukee	20	33	.377	28
Toronto	14	39	.264	34

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	36	17	.679	—
Utah	36	17	.679	—
Houston	36	20	.643	1½
Denver	22	31	.415	14
Dallas	18	35	.340	18
Minnesota	16	37	.302	20
Vancouver	11	41	.212	24½

PACIFIC DIVISION

Seattle	42	12	.778	—
L.A. Lakers	33	20	.623	9½
Phoenix	27	26	.509	14½
Golden State	26	28	.481	16
Sacramento	24	27	.471	16½
Portland	25	30	.455	17½
L.A. Clippers	17	37	.315	25

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Milwaukee 25 21 23 34—103
Washington 27 29 23 32—111

M: Baker 16-31 3-5 35, Robinson 5-16 7-7 17; W: Howard 11-25 3-6 25, B.Price 5-9 8-8 21. Rebounds—Milwaukee 55 (Baker 21), Washington 52 (Howard 14). Assists—Milwaukee 16 (Douglas 8), Washington 25 (B.Price 9).

Orlando 38 23 17 21— 91
Chicago 28 25 21 37—111

O: O'Neal 13-23 7-17 33, Hardaway 10-19 2-2 24; C: Jordan 8-19 6-8 23, Kukoc 8-17 2-2 24. Rebounds—Orlando 49 (O'Neal 16), Chicago 56 (Rodman 17). Assists—Orlando 21 (Shaw 7), Chicago 27 (Jordan 7).

New York 26 34 17 28—105
Phoenix 36 25 24 28—113

N.Y.: Davis 9-14 1-1 20, Reid 9-10 4-5 22; P: Barkley 10-17 5-6 25, Johnson 10-15 4-4 24. Rebounds—New York 36 (Reid 11), Phoenix 55 (Barkley 16). Assists—New York 22 (Grant 6), Phoenix 26 (Barkley, Johnson 6).

Atlanta 19 25 29 19— 92
Minnesota 22 25 18 11— 76

A: Long 8-15 7-8 24, Smith 6-10 6-8 21; M: Garnett 7-16 0-0 14, Rider 4-18 6-6 16. Rebounds—Atlanta 62 (Long 13), Minnesota 43 (Garnett 7). Assists—Atlanta 17 (Blaylock 10), Minnesota 19 (Porter 5).

San Antonio 21 22 22 30—95
Vancouver 27 18 26 21—94

S.A.: Elliott 11-20 2-4 29, Robinson 6-19 8-10 20; V: Reeves 9-18 4-4 22, B.Edwards 7-16 0-4 15. Rebounds—San Antonio 56 (Pearson 12), Vancouver 52 (Reeves 10). Assists—San Antonio 21 (Johnson 5), Vanc. 23 (Anthony 14).

Detroit 22 28 11 32— 93
Portland 27 17 23 28— 87

D: Hill 7-12 9-10 23, Hoiston 7-15 6-6 23; P: Grant 6-14 0-0 13, R.Robinson 7-13 1-2 19. Rebounds—Detroit 52 (Hill 12), Portland 40 (C.Robinson 7). Assists—Detroit 14 (Hill 5), Portland 24 (R.Robinson 11).

Philadelphia 23 38 19 22—101
Miami 27 25 38 18—108

P: Weatherspoon 7-15 5-5 19, Stackhouse 7-10 1-3 16; M: Thomas 8-14 2-2 18, Hardaway 7-14 3-4 20. Rebounds—Philadelphia 40 (Pinckney 14), Miami 56 (Thomas 11). Assists—Philadelphia 20 (Ruffin 5), Miami 22 (Hardaway 9).

Boston 26 27 28 24—105
New Jersey 26 35 28 22—111

B: Radja 8-17 6-8 22, Wesley 4-7 1-4 12; N.J.: Gillam 13-25 4-5 30, Childs 7-11 10-11 26. Rebounds—Boston 58 (Radja 16), New Jersey 45 (J.Williams 9). Assists—Boston 29 (Wesley 13), New Jersey 29 (Childs 16).

Toronto 23 23 23 29— 98
Dallas 28 27 19 31—105

T: Murray 8-19 2-2 21, Stoviamire 9-24 0-0 23; D: McCloud 7-19 3-4 22, Kidd 7-17 5-8 20, Jackson 8-17 6-6 24. Rebounds—Toronto 55 (Tabak 16), Dallas 65 (Williams 18). Assists—Toronto 20 (Stoviamire 10), Dallas 20 (McCloud 7).

Seattle 23 25 30 28—106
L.A. Clippers 18 22 31 30—101

S: Kemp 7-16 7-10 21, Perkins 8-15 2-2 22; L.A.: Williams 9-14 3-5 21, Barry 8-13 9-11 30. Rebounds—Seattle 52 (Kemp 17), Los Angeles 52 (Williams 12). Assists—Seattle 21 (Payton 9), Los Angeles 18 (Richardson 4).

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Cincinnati 65, Tulane 63
Connecticut 70, Villanova 59
Drexel 74, Hartford 56
Duke 85, UCLA 66
Fairfield 66, Siena 57
Georgia 71, Arkansas 59
Georgia Tech 92, N. Carolina St. 83, OT
Memphis 57, Louisville 54
Manhattan 78, Canisius 61
Niagara 58, St. Peter's 55
Oklahoma 80, Nebraska 76, OT
Purdue 74, Indiana 72
Rutgers 71, Miami 55
St. Joseph's 69, Fordham 58
St. Louis 69, Marquette 58
Temple 57, Virginia Tech 41
Vermont 96, Hofstra 83

THE AP TOP 25

The top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Feb. 25, total points based on 25 points for a first-place vote through one point for a 25th-place vote, and previous ranking:

	Record	Pts	Prv
1. Kentucky (44)	24-1	1,648	2
2. Massachusetts (2)	26-1	1,563	1
3. Kansas	23-2	1,496	5
4. Connecticut	25-2	1,469	3
5. Purdue	23-4	1,327	7
6. Villanova	23-4	1,272	4
7. Cincinnati	21-3	1,265	6
8. Georgetown	23-5	1,185	11
9. Texas Tech	24-1	1,174	9
10. Utah	22-5	949	8
11. Arizona	21-5	944	13
12. Penn St.	19-4	881	14
13. Wake Forest	18-5	869	10
14. Memphis	20-5	719	19
15. Syracuse	20-7	682	15
16. Virginia Tech	20-4	644	12
17. UCLA	19-7	530	16
18. Georgia Tech	18-10	450	23
19. North Carolina	19-8	381	17
20. Iowa	19-7	357	18
21. Louisville	19-8	349	21
22. Wis.-Green Bay	24-2	299	25
23. Iowa St.	19-7	245	22
24. Geo. Washington	18-5	222	—
25. Stanford	17-7	171	24

Other receiving votes: Mississippi St. 95, Boston College 86, New Mexico 32, Coll. of Charleston 28, E. Michigan 24, Fresno St. 24, Duke 21, Marquette 21, Texas 16, Tulane 16, Bradley 11, Arkansas 8, Tulsa 7, Georgia 6, Davidson 5, Ark.-Little Rock 4, Illinois 4, Drexel 3, Temple 3, California 2, Coppin St. 1, Michigan 1, Montana 1.

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	35	15	11	81	219	147
Florida	35	19	7	77	206	173
Philadelphia	31	18	11	73	209	163
Washington	28	23	7	63	169	162
New Jersey	27	25	8	62	154	147
Tampa Bay	27	25	8	62	180	193
N.Y. Islanders	18	33	8	44	173	223

NORTHEAST DIVISION

Pittsburgh	36	20	4	76	268	204
Montreal	30	24	7	67	200	196
Boston	26	25	8	60	205	207
Hartford	25	28	6	56	170	189
Buffalo	25	29	6	56	198	185
Ottawa	12	45	3	27	142	227

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Detroit	44	11	4	92	222	132
Chicago	32	19	11	75	218	161
St. Louis	26	24	11	63	146	176
Toronto	25	27	10	60	182	194
Winnipeg	24	30	4	52	195	207
Dallas	19	31	11	49	177	211

PACIFIC DIVISION

Colorado	34	17	10	78	243	173
Vancouver	24	23	14	62	221	205
Calgary	23	28	11	57	179	189
Los Angeles	18	30	15	51	201	232
Anaheim	22	34	5	49	170	201
Edmonton	21	33	6	48	163	227
San Jose	13	42	6	32	186	263

x-clinched playoff spot

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Edmonton 3 0 0—0
N.Y. Islanders 0 2 0—2

First Period: None. Second Period: NY, Patrik 25 (Straka, Clark) (pp). 2. NY, Lachance 3 (Schneider, Patrik) (pp). Third Period: None. Shots on goal: E- 11-6-9—25. NY, 4-12-9—19. Goalies: E-Joseph. NY, Soderstrom.

San Jose 1 1 1—3
Anaheim 2 2 0—4

First Period: A-Selanne 29 (Dollas, Josephs), 2. S.J.-Sydora 4 (Janney, Rachel) (pp). 3. A-Selanne 30 (York, Josephs). Second Period: A-Selanne 31 (Van Allen, Stillinger). 5. A-Stillinger 12 (Krygier, Selanne) (pp). 6. S.J.-Miller 20 (Janney). Third Period: S.J.-Janney 11 (Nolan, Ragnarsson). Shots on goal: S.J.- 8-8-9—25. A- 12-14-5—31. Goalies: S.J.-Terrell. A-Hebert.

Dallas 1 4 1—6
Hartford 1 1 0—2

First Period: H-Ronheim 7 (Nikolishin), 2. D-Modano 29. Second Period: D-Nasrewaydyk 9 (Huard, Kennedy). 4. H-Sanderson 25 (Cassels). 5. D-Nasrewaydyk 10. 6. D-Modano 30 (Hogue, Lehtinen). 7. D-, Lehtinen 5 (Modano). Third Period: D-Adams 19 (D.Hatcher, Ledyard). Shots on goal: D- 13-14-7—34. H- 11-8-11—30. Goalies: D-Wakaluk. Moog. H-Burke, Muzzatti.

Florida 0 0 1—1
Buffalo 2 3 1—6

First Period: B-LaFontaine 28 (Plante, Galley) (pp). 2. B-Pearson 3 (Pecca). Second Period: B-Grosek 2 (May). 4. B-, LaFontaine 29 (Galley). 5. B-LaFontaine 30 (Grosek, Zalnilli) (pp). Third Period: F-Corkner 3 (Fitzgerald, Niedermayer) (pp). 7. B-Grosek 3 (Klymkiw). Shots on goal: F- 10-16-20—46. B-9-15-7—31. Goalies: F-Vanbiesbrouck. B-Hasek.

Chicago 1 1 0—2
Philadelphia 1 1 1—3

First Period: P-Lindros 39 (Desjardins, Quinn). 2. C-Roenick 29 (Craven). Second Period: P-LeClair 32 (Lindros, Desjardins) (pp). 4. C-Savard 9 (Suter) (pp). Third Period: P-Samuelsson 3 (Divine, Lindros). Shots on goal: C- 5-8-6—19. P- 17-6-8—31. Goalies: C-Belfour. P-Hextall.

Ottawa 0 0 2—2
Colorado 1 1 2—4

First Period: Colorado, Lefebvre 3 (Sakic) Second Period: Colorado, Rychel 3 (Klemm). Third Period: O-Alfredsson 20 (Hill, McCleary) (sh). 4. O-McCleary 3 (Demitra, Elynuik). 5. Colorado- Young 17 (Corbet, Ricci). 6. Colorado, Forsberg 25. Shots on goal: O- 11-18-16—45. Colorado 4-12-11—27. Goalies: O-Rhodes. Colorado, Roy.

TENNIS

ST. JUDE HEROS TOURNAMENT

IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

FINAL

Pete Sampras (1), United States, def. Todd Martin (5), United States, 6-4, 7-6 (7-2).

WCA CLASSIC

IN OKLAHOMA CITY

FINAL

Brenda Schultz-McCarthy, Netherlands (2), def. Amanda Coetzer, Sth. Africa (3), 6-3, 6-2.

GOLF

NISSAN OPEN

Final scores and earnings Sunday at the $1.2 million PGA event, played on the 6,946-yard (6,348 meter), par-71 Riviera Country Club course in Pacific Palisades, California:

Craig Stadler, $216,000	67-70-72-68—277
Mark Brooks, $79,200	74-69-72-64—279
Fred Couples, $79,200	69-70-71-69—279
Scott Simpson, $79,200	69-70-70-71—279
Mark Wiebe, $79,200	70-70-68-71—279
Hugh Royer, $38,850	71-70-73-66—280
Kelly Gibson, $38,850	70-69-71-70—280
Tom Lehman, $38,850	70-70-68-72—280
L. Wadkins, $38,850	69-70-69-72—280
Omar Uresti, $28,800	71-72-69-69—281
S. Ellington, $28,800	67-70-73-71—281
P. Jacobsen, $28,800	71-72-66-72—281
Bob Tway, $28,800	71-68-69-73—281

SOCCER

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Barcelona 1, Betis 0
Tenerife 1, Zaragoza 2

STANDINGS: Atletico Madrid 64 points, Barcelona 56, Compostela 53, Valencia 52, Espanyol 51, Real Madrid 44, Betis 44, Tenerife 42, Real Sociedad 41, Deportivo La Coruna 40, Celta 33, Zaragoza 33, Athletic Bilbao 33, Racing Santander 31, Albacete 30, Sevilla 30, Oviedo 29, Sporting Gijon 28, Rayo Vallecano 28, Merida 27, Salamanca 24, Valladolid 22.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Juventus 1, AC Milan 1

STANDINGS: AC Milan 50 points, Fiorentina 45, Parma 42, Lazio 39, Juventus 39, Inter 35, Roma 34, Vicenza 32, Sampdoria 31, Udinese 31, Napoli 29, Cagliari 27, Atalanta 26, Piacenza 24, Torino 21, Padova 21, Bari 18, Cremonese 17.

OLYMPIC QUALIFYING

SOUTH AMERICAN ZONE

Peru 2, Bolivia 1
Uruguay 3, Paraguay 2

CRICKET

WORLD CUP

PAKISTAN VS. THE NETHERLANDS

MONDAY, IN LAHORE, PAKISTAN

Netherlands innings: 145-7 (50 overs)
Pakistan innings: 151-2 (30.4 overs)
Result: Pakistan won by 8 wickets.

Group B Standings: South Africa 6 points, Pakistan 4, New Zealand 4, England 4, Netherlands 0, United Arab Emirates 0.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE

PITTSBURGH—Agreed to terms with Al Martin, outfielder, on 2-year contract.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

NEW YORK—Placed Victor Alexander, center, on the injured list.

PORTLAND—Suspended Rod Strickland, guard, indefinitely.

VANCOUVER—Activated Gerald Wilkins, guard, from the injured list. Placed Jeff Turner, forward, on the injured list.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

BUFFALO—Sent Doug Houda, defenseman, to Rochester, AHL.

EDMONTON—Recalled Ryan Smyth, left wing, from Cape Breton, AHL.

FLORIDA—Recalled Brad Smyth, right wing; Mike Casselman, left wing; and Mike Johnson, defenseman, from Carolina, AHL. Sent Dan Roksvinis, defenseman, to Carolina.

MONTREAL—Sent Craig Rivet, defenseman, and Darcy Tucker, center, to Fredericton, AHL.

NEW JERSEY—Recalled Steve Sullivan, center, from Albany, AHL. Placed Neal Broten, center, on the injured list.

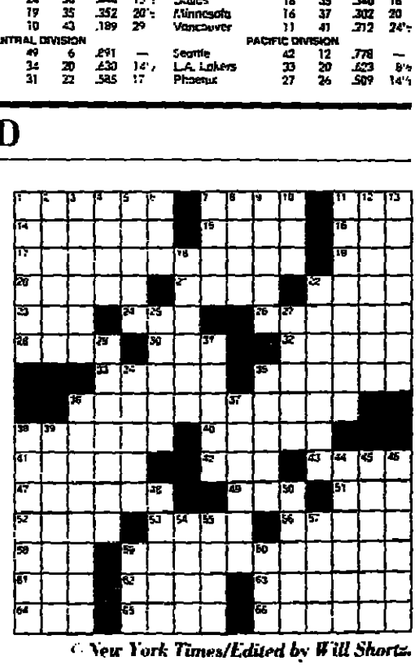
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 *Fight (with)* down and dirty
7 Low in pitch
11 *Merchandise:* Abbr.
14 Enfeeble
15 Rights org. since 1920
16 Meadow
17 With 36- and 59-Across, *words of* Alexander Pope
19 Strike caller
20 Autumn occurrence
21 Exigency
22 Post-sunburn *experience*
23 Actor Canou
24 Draft letters
26 Go by
28 To be, to Tacitus
30 Ballet *step*
32 Manacles
33 Skill
35 *Hams it up*
36 See 17-Across
38 *Visitors from afar*
40 Succinct
41 French pronoun
42 Part of a shepherd's flock
43 Seven
47 Changes the décor of
49 Sorority letter
51 Born
52 Class in which Keynes is taught
53 *One Miss America* measurement
56 Military group
58 "Caught you!"
59 See 17-Across
61 Obtain
62 Big name in little blocks
63 Have relevance
64 Superman's symbol
65 At the apex of
66 Worshiper

DOWN

1 *Mix up, as a deck of cards*
2 Odd work
3 Fishing lures
4 Actor Mineo et al
5 Organizers aids
6 Blunder
7 Morally low
8 Yearn (for)
9 Baseball runner's tactic
10 Baltimore paper
11 These have sticky sticks
12 Land for a manor house
13 Dry, as a plant
18 Liable to cause injury
22 Springs from a pen
25 Bo-tes
27 Tub makers
29 Level of authority
31 Part of many university *names*
34 Tennis player Richards
35 Plumed heron
36 *What the dissolute saw*
37 Most recent
38 Farmland, e.g.
39 Spongers
44 Make beloved
45 Charge with gas
46 Farm machine
48 Linen item
50 Trod the boards
54 "Otello" villain
55 Support
57 Singer Guthrie
59 Site of many keys: Abbr.
60 — — pro nobis



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Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 26

N	A	D	A		F	I	L	E	D		A	F	R	O
U	S	E	D		I	N	O	N	E		D	R	U	B
M	Y	L	E	F	T	F	O	O	T		R	O	S	E
B	E	L	L	A		O	N	C	E		I	N	K	Y
S	T	A	I	R	S		S	H	R	I	F	T		
			N	E	T	S				S	T	Y	L	E
A	C	M	E		A	N	T	H	E	M		A	I	M
C	H	E		P	R	I	V	A	T	E		R	E	M
H	O	T		A	T	T	A	C	H		E	D	N	A
E	W	E	L	L				K	A	H	N			
		R	A	M	B	L	E		N	E	V	A	D	A
E	L	M	S		Y	E	L	P		R	E	S	I	N
S	E	A	T		R	O	D	S	E	R	L	I	N	G
T	A	I	L		O	N	E	A	L		O	D	E	S
A	N	D	Y		N	E	R	T	S		P	E	R	T

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SPORTS

Sabres Stop Panthers in Tracks, 6-1

The Associated Press

Pat LaFontaine gave the Buffalo Sabres the lead in the opening minutes and put the game away on a breakaway in the second period. He finished off the hat trick when he tipped in Michal Grosek's slap shot from the point with 1:43 left in the second and led the Sabres to a 6-1 victory over the Florida Panthers.

"He's in a different zone for us lately," the Sabres coach, Ted Nolan, said of LaFontaine after watching his top center's performance. The Sabres' goalie, Dominik Hasek, also came in for his share of praise.

NHL ROUNDUP

LaFontaine "has been flying, and Dominik is playing well. Those are two big players for us," Nolan said.

LaFontaine's 13th career hat trick gave him seven goals in the last three games and 30 for the season. Hasek's 45 saves Sunday night gave him 123 against 129 shots in the same stretch.

Not incidentally, the Sabres have won all three — against the Philadelphia Flyers, Pittsburgh Penguins and Panthers, three of the top teams in the NHL. The Sabres outscored them 19-6 overall.

Florida, second in the Atlantic Division and third in the Eastern Conference, lost for the fourth time in six games. The Panthers play three of their next four games on the road.

Stars 6, Whalers 2 In Hartford, Dallas turned a close game into a rout on a pair of quick goals by Mike Modano and Joe Nieuwendyk in the second period. The score was tied 2-2 when they each scored for the second time. Jere Lehtinen made it 5-2 when he beat Sean Burke with 27 seconds remaining in the second period, and the Stars went on to win.

Mighty Ducks 4, Sharks 3 Teemu Selanne returned to Anaheim's lineup following the birth of his son and scored his team's first three goals, recording his ninth career hat trick and first since joining the Ducks in a Feb. 7 trade with Winnipeg. Michal Sykora, Kevin Miller and Craig Janney scored for the Sharks.

Islanders 2, Oilers 0 Tommy Soderstrom stopped 25 shots for his second shutout this season, and Zigmund Palffy and Scott Lachance scored second-period power-play goals for the Islanders.

Flyers 2, Chicago 0 Kjell Samuelsson's slap shot with 20 seconds left banked off Chris Chelios's skate, giving Philadelphia its winning goal. Eric Lindros had a goal and two assists for the Flyers.

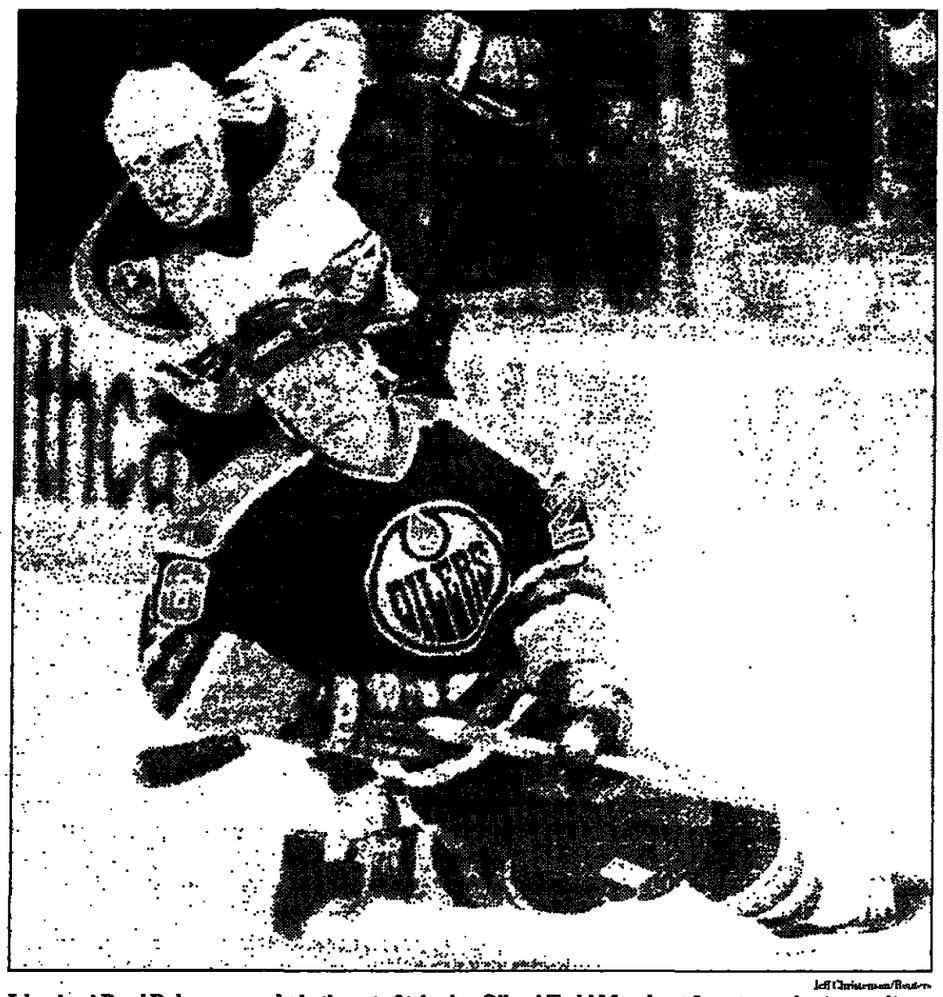
Avalanche 4, Senators 2 In Denver, Scott Young and Peter Forsberg scored goals in the final 3:48, backing the solid goaltending of Patrick Roy as Colorado beat Ottawa. Ottawa's Daniel Alfredsson and Trent McCleary scored in the third period to ruin Roy's shutout bid.

■ Gretsky Going to Blues?

The St. Louis Blues may be on the verge of landing the Los Angeles Kings superstar Wayne Gretzky. The only thing left to clinch the deal, according to reports, are the financial arrangements, The Associated Press reported.

Part of the deal is already complete and the players have been agreed upon, ESPN television reported Sunday. But a new contract for Gretzky must be worked out, ESPN said.

Gretzky is making about $6.5 million this season. He likely would want a three-year deal worth $21 million to remain as hockey's highest-paid player.



Jeff Christensen/Reuters

Islanders' Brad Dalgamo caught in the act of tripping Oilers' Todd Marchant for a two-minute penalty.

Kentucky Takes Over No. 1 As Top-Ranked Teams Fall

The Associated Press

It was a tough weekend for some of the nation's superpowers, leading to a shuffle in Top 10 rankings.

Kentucky took over the top spot when No. 1 Massachusetts lost to its old nemesis, George Washington, falling from the ranks of the unbeaten and slipping to No. 2. The victory put George Washington in the Top 25 for the first time since the 1993-94 season.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

No. 3 Connecticut flourished Sunday with a victory over No. 4 Villanova but moved down one notch in the rankings.

Also losing on Saturday was 10th-ranked Wake Forest, which goes to No. 13. (For other Top 25 rankings, see Scoreboard.)

In Philadelphia, Ray Allen was scoring at his usual pace, with his 26 points helping UConn win a Big East title by beating Villanova, 70-59.

Kerry Kittles, serving the first of a three-game suspension imposed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, was forced to watch as his team's 10-game winning streak came to an end. Kittles drew the suspension for making $3,100 worth of unauthorized phone calls on a university credit card.

In the eyes of Steve Lappas, Villanova's coach, there was no mystery about UConn.

"They played great defense. They just outplayed us," Lappas said. "We couldn't have beat them with Kerry Kittles, not the way we shot."

The Huskies (25-2, 15-1 Big East), who were coming off a 77-65 loss to Georgetown that ended their 23-game winning streak, sewed up the top seeding in the conference tournament with the victory. Villanova fell to 23-4 and stands at 13-3 in the Big East.

No. 6 Cincinnati 65, Tulane 63 Darnell Burton sank a 3-point basket from deep in the corner with two seconds left in the game to give Cincinnati the victory on the road.

Damon Flint led the Bearcats (21-3, 10-2 Conference USA) with 14 points. Bob Huggins, Cincinnati's coach, left with 10 minutes remaining in the first half after receiving his second technical foul for criticizing officials.

Virginia 67, No. 13 Wake Forest 49 Courtney Alexander had 19 points for host Virginia (12-13, 6-8 ACC), which closed the game with a 19-5 run.

Tim Duncan had 15 points on 6-of-20 shooting for the Demon Deacons (18-5, 10-4).

No. 7 Purdue 74, Indiana 72 Chad Austin's 3-pointer with 13.7 seconds left gave visiting Purdue the victory over Indiana as the Boilermakers overcame more than seven minutes without a field goal in the second half.

Todd Foster contributed 15 points to the victory, all on 3-pointers, and Brad Miller scored 14 for Purdue (23-4, 13-2 Big Ten).

Temple 57, No. 12 Virginia Tech 41 Derrick Battie scored 15 points and had a career-high 17 rebounds in his final home game as Temple kept its NCAA Tournament hopes alive.

Virginia Tech (20-4, 11-3 Atlantic 10) did not have a player in double figures.

Duke 85, No. 16 UCLA 66 Chris Collins scored 27 points for the second straight game, and host Duke became the 11th unranked team to defeat a ranked opponent in the past week.

UCLA (19-7) played the first half without its third-leading scorer, Charles O'Bannon. There was no explanation for his absence. He played the last 16 minutes and scored five points.

No. 19 Memphis 57, No. 21 Louisville 54 Lorenzen Wright and Cedric Henderson scored 16 points each, and Wright grabbed 11 rebounds as Memphis (20-5, 10-2 Conference USA) won its 32nd straight home victory.

Louisville (19-8, 10-3) blew three chances to tie the game in the last 30 seconds.

No. 23 Georgia Tech 92, N.C. State 83 Stephon Marbury scored 25 points and took charge in overtime as host Georgia Tech collected it 1,000th victory against 876 losses.

Suns Survive a Vicious Elbow and 2 Lost Teeth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

A.C. Green was already on his way for medical treatment by the time the Knicks-Suns game ended in Phoenix, Arizona. Instead of being remembered for basketball, this game will be remembered for the vicious elbow that J.R. Reid delivered to Green's mouth, knocking out two of his teeth.

Reid's apparently unprovoked act in Sunday's game will probably cost him a suspension and a fine once the National Basketball Association office reviews videotapes of the blow.

Early in the fourth quarter, as Green and Reid stood next to each other positioning themselves for a rebound, Reid turned and struck Green violently with a right elbow to the face, when Green was not looking.

"He should be fined and suspended," said Jerry Colangelo, the Suns' owner, after watching replays of the incident in the locker room after the game. The film showed Green grabbing his mouth, then searching for his missing teeth. Reid could be seen in the background still hollering at Green. No foul was called on the play. The Suns' went on to win the game, 113-105.

Reid tried to play down what he had done after the game.

"To be honest, I don't even remember the play," he said. "Nobody said anything about Charles Barkley's elbows, or Hot Rod Williams' elbows, or A.C.'s elbows. Now all of a sudden mine are vicious and malicious. These things happen sometimes. I have nothing against A.C. He has always been a fierce competitor. Hopefully, he'll be all right."

If Green missed the Suns' next game in Utah because of the injury, recover in time to play Monday night in Utah, it would break his streak of 784 consecutive regular-season games, the third-longest in league history.

Bulls 111, Magic 91 Chicago improved its home record to 25-0 as Toni Kukoc scored his team's first 11 points of the fourth quarter to break the game open.

The Bulls and Magic are both undefeated at home this season, and this was considered both a playoff preview and a chance for Orlando to ruin Chicago's perfect record at the United Center.

NBA ROUNDUP

Shaquille O'Neal scored 33 points to 23 for Michael Jordan in their first appearance together since Jordan won the MVP award that many felt O'Neal deserved at the All-Star game two weeks earlier.

Hawks 92, Timberwolves 76 In Minneapolis, Christian Laettner was lambasted by his former fans and had a foul-plagued game as his new team, the Atlanta Hawks, beat the Timberwolves, 92-76.

Laettner was booed when he entered the game and grinned at the greeting after 3½ turbulent seasons in Minnesota. Laettner had just seven points and seven rebounds, most of them after the Hawks had taken control of the game in the third quarter. Grant Long led Atlanta with a season-high 24 points.

Heat 111, 76ers 105 Tim Hardaway had 20 points and nine rebounds. Walt Williams hit three of his four 3-pointers in a game-breaking run and Chris Gatling had 10 points and 10 rebounds in just 15 minutes as the three newest members of the Heat played their first game for their new team.

"He was simply superb tonight," Heat coach Pat Riley, who masterminded Thursday's team overhaul, said of Hardaway. "He sees the floor really well and he came in and got us going."

Pistons 93, Trail Blazers 81 Rod Strickland stayed away from the team he vowed never to return to, and his teammates returned to their losing ways.

Terry Mills put Detroit ahead for good with a 3-point basket and the Pistons scored the game's final 13 points.

Strickland, feuding with coach P.J. Carlesimo, has been suspended indefinitely.

SuperSonics 106, Clippers 101 At Los Angeles, the SuperSonics won their 10th in a row and sent the Clippers to their fourth straight loss and their 13th in 14 games.

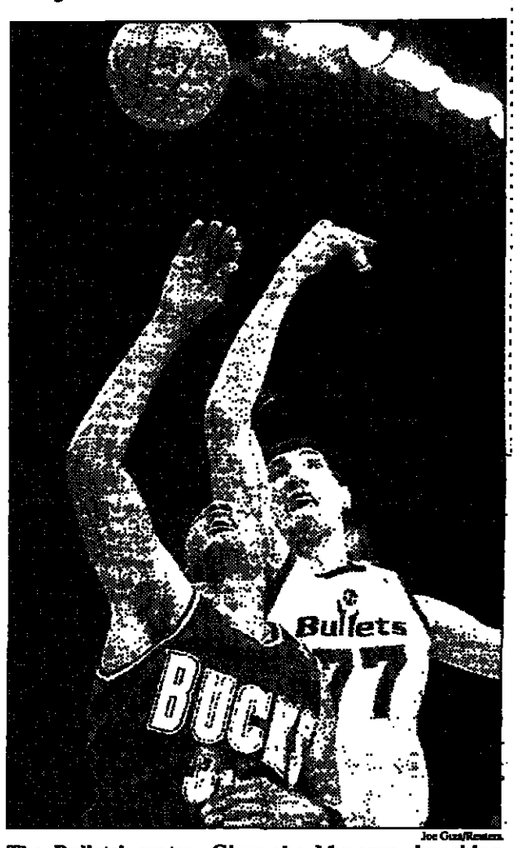
Sam Perkins scored 13 of his season-high 22 points in the third quarter when Shawn Kemp was in foul trouble. The Clippers' 20 missed free throws in 42 attempts.

Nets 111, Celtics 105 At East Rutherford, New Jersey, the Nets came back after blowing a 14-point fourth-quarter lead, scoring the game's final six points from the free throw line to win for the sixth time in seven games since the All-Star break.

Spurs 95, Grizzlies 84 At Vancouver, David Robinson scored nine of his 20 points in the last quarter and Sean Elliott had a team-high 29 points for the Midwest Division co-leaders.

Mavericks 105, Raptors 98 At Dallas, Jim Jackson scored 24 points and George McCloud 22 for the Mavericks. Jason Kidd added 20 points and Lorenzo Williams pulled down 20 rebounds.

Bullets 111, Bucks 103 At Landover, Maryland, Juwan Howard had 25 points and 14 rebounds and Washington overcame Vin Baker's 35 points and career-high 21 rebounds. *(NYT, AP)*



Joe Guzi/Reuters

The Bullets' center, Gheorghe Muresan, knocking away the ball from the Bucks' Terry Cummings.

DOONESBURY



WIZARD of ID



PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



GARFIELD



BEETLE BAILEY



BLONDIE



THE FAR SIDE



"Well, one guess which table wants another round of banana daiquiris."

JUMBLE®

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words

ADYLL

MOVEN

KEDONY

THEMEL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here : A "○○○" ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GLORY FORCE DEADLY HEARTH
Answer: What the electrical storm gave them — A CHARGE

ART BUCHWALD

Pit Bulls for Pat

I ATTENDED a meeting the other day held by the Pit Bulls for Pat Buchanan. Despite what you have read about them, no one was wearing a white sheet.

The Grand Gunner of the Lodge, Gunther Toga, told me that his organization had been starting to change Buchanan's image. "Pat is perceived by everyone as a good guy. He is a beloved figure, in the same class as Dwight Eisenhower. Our job is to appeal to the haters and bigots who think that he is a gentle pussycat and not mean enough to be their candidate."


Buchwald

"I don't see him as a pussycat," I said.

"That's because you know him. But most voters believe he is a paper tiger. The Pit Bulls for Pat Buchanan are going to sell the country on the fact that Pat is a mean-spirited, right-wing despot in sheep's clothing. It's not going to be easy."

"How are you going to do it?" I asked.

"Well, first we're going to spread the word that Pat has had a rabies shot. This will make the ultra-right identify with him."

□

"Buchanan can always deny it if it doesn't play in Peoria," I suggested.

"Then we're going to parade out Larry Pratt, the president of Gun Owners of America. He addressed a lot of hate groups in the past year, so he'll be able to convince the extremes that Pat isn't just another pretty face."

"Suppose Pratt won't play ball?"

"Then we'll shoot him."

"Are you serious?"

"It's in the Constitution. An armed militia must be maintained for a primary presidential election. That means shooting someone who won't help you win."

"Is Pat aware of your organization?"

□

"Of course not. He is too good a man to want his people to do anything that would even have the slight smell of foul play. If he knew we existed, he would say, with that wonderful laugh of his, 'Hey, guys, don't make me look too bad. Even in school they used to call me Smiley.'"

"You people have done a wonderful job attracting the bigot vote. If Pat wins the presidency, will you get him to appoint Pit Bulls to key positions?"

"I should hope so. We're not working this hard to lick envelopes for invitations to Buchanan's inaugural ball."

Clouzot's Widow To Sue Over Film

The Associated Press

PARIS — The widow of the French film director Henri-Georges Clouzot will sue the producers of a U.S. remake of Clouzot's most famous film, "Diabolique," she said Monday on French radio.

The remake of the same title, not yet released, was directed by an American, Jeremiah Chechik, and casts Sharon Stone and Isabelle Adjani in the leading roles.

The film, produced by Morgan Creek, was supposed to open the Cannes Film Festival in May.

Focusing on Jean Seberg's Nonexistent Journals

By Jean Nathan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What do you call a biographical film about a dead movie star that contains film clips of the star, is narrated by an actor playing her and contains words the star never uttered?

Mark Rappaport, who has made his second such film, "From the Journals of Jean Seberg," calls it "fictional autobiography." With his off-center meditations on life, art and Hollywood, Rappaport, 53, is a long way from churning out earnest documentaries for public television.

But "From the Journals of Jean Seberg," about the American actress who appeared in such French classics of the late '50s as "Bonjour Tristesse" and "Breathless," has received considerable critical acclaim.

"From the Journals of Jean Seberg" follows Rappaport's first fictional autobiography on film, "Rock Hudson's Home Movies," a modest hit in 1992.

Despite its title, "From the Journals of Jean Seberg" is not from Seberg's journals, just as "Rock Hudson's Home Movies" did not contain any of Hudson's home movies.

Instead Rappaport uses film clips and, in the new movie, Mary Beth Hurt, in close-cropped hair and a T-shirt similar to the one Seberg famously wore in "Breathless."

She narrates the film as Jean Seberg to explore the meaning of her life and almost anything else that occurs to the director. That includes the curse of playing St. Joan (her first film role, in 1957) and the way beautiful stars are degraded on film by their director-husbands.)

Rappaport's message in his meandering movie is that show business — it's not called "show art," he points out — is a treacherous place, especially for its front-line practitioners, the actors.

Someone once asked him where he had found Seberg's journals. "The same place Charles Dickens found David Copperfield's," he replied.


Kristine Larsen for The New York Times
Rappaport's message: Show business is a treacherous place.

"People have said, 'Don't you feel it's morally suspect to create somebody else's autobiography, to put words in their mouths?'" he continued. "The answer is no. I would say, 'Isn't that what every biography does?' It's a collection of what you found out, or didn't find out, and how you put together what you found out."

"You can question the facts and the interpretation of facts," he added, "but what you can't question are the film clips themselves."

Hudson's life derailed with his death from AIDS at 59. Seberg's with her suicide at 40. In fairly convincing fashion, Rappaport finds premonitions for both these endings in his subjects' beginnings.

Seberg's career began with Otto Preminger's "Saint Joan." Although the movie was a flop, it has had an afterlife among film cognoscenti, who can still conjure the image of Seberg at the stake.

What they did not see is what Rappaport chooses to show: The actress actually did catch fire during one take, the sadistic director was thrilled with his accidental handiwork. Having been plucked from 18,000 hopefuls the teenager from the Midwest felt woefully miscast.

Rappaport tells us that this girl with an accent as flat as the fields of her native Marshalltown, Iowa (and an acting ability to match), never caught up to her stardom, which she perceived as undeserved.

He tells us that her decision to champion the Black Panthers, which left her prey to investigations by J. Edgar Hoover, only partly caused her downward spiral. She committed suicide in 1979 in a car parked on a Paris street; barbiturates were found near the body.

One fan of the new film is the Mexican writer Carlos Fuentes, who wrote "Diana: The Goddess Who Hunts Alone," a barely fictionalized account of his two-month affair with Seberg.

"If I had a camera in my hand I would tell the story the same way," Fuentes said, speaking from his home in Mexico City.

Rappaport's own autobiography might include his birth in the Brighton Beach section of Brooklyn to a Russian father and a Viennese mother who jointly ran a newsstand on Union Square in Manhattan.

Later, New York University offered him a scholarship to its graduate program in literature. Disappointed by the curriculum — "I had already read all the good stuff" — he dropped out. The really good stuff, he thought, was movies; they soon became the focus of his life.

"We didn't know it at the time, but the early '60s was a golden age of film," he says. "One great movie after another would come out, from directors like Godard, Chabrol, Demy, Truffaut, Resnais, Bergman, Fellini. They were like atom bombs in my head. 'This is possible?' I would think. 'I had no idea.'"

He supported himself in various movie-related jobs and bought a 60mm camera to start making his own films. He went on, with varying success, to make six feature films between the mid-'70s and mid-'80s.

In 1986, he came down with chronic fatigue syndrome, and the work of making films on location became impossible. Fictional autobiographies were the solution, and he discovered the world of videotape, which made it possible to make films in new ways.

The name of Rappaport's company, Couch Potato Productions, refers to the couch in the Crosby Street loft in SoHo where he has lived and worked for 23 years and where he spent a good deal of time during his five-year illness.

Though Rappaport's mind is primed with film theory and critical theory — which, he said, "puts everything up for grabs all over again" — the end result is hardly academic, since his arena is pop culture.

The movies direct his course, he said. "It's not even as if I have an agenda." But in the case of "Jean Seberg," he did know he would throw Jane Fonda and Vanessa Redgrave into the mix.

They were contemporaries of Seberg's, and like her they began in bimbo parts directed by their husbands. They became political activists too. Why did they survive and not her? He tries to answer that question in his movie.

It took him a month to gather the raw material for "Jean Seberg" and six months of editing to shape 10 hours of footage into a 97-minute film. The budget was $50,000, drawn from grants from the New York State Council on the Arts and his own money.

Rappaport left for last the question of whom to cast as Seberg. He took a nap, he said, and when he woke up, his first thought was of Mary Beth Hurt. Looking her up in a film reference book, he was astonished to find the words "Born: Marshalltown, Iowa."

Not only that, but Seberg had baby-sat for Hurt and their families were friends.

Rappaport plans to continue in the genre. His next film will be called "My Life in Art by Howard Hughes." (No, Howard Hughes did not leave a manuscript.)

"It has to do with how Howard Hughes took one of the greatest Hollywood studios, RKO, and kind of ran it into the ground, partly because of his personal obsessions and his nutty desire to be a control-freak filmmaker," Rappaport says. The movie will also somehow examine U.S. nuclear-arms policy.

"I have enough ideas to keep me busy for the next 15 years," he says. "And that's not an exaggeration."

POSTCARD

Argentine Life Overwhelms a German Outpost

By Gabriel Escobar
Washington Post Service

LA CUMBRECITA, Argentina — There is something almost cruel about the incessant ticktocks in J. Julio Diesenberg's little alpine store. At times it seems as if the many cuckoo clocks have conspired against their owner, joined the chorus for change and now loudly, too loudly, count the minutes that are left for him and his generation.

Time has always been the enemy of the Germans who built this piece of the old country in the beautiful sierra that rises west of the city of Cordoba in north-central Argentina. With its passage has come growth and its inevitable attendants, and now Diesenberg, 79, is almost a curiosity in his own shop and village.

"The town is being destroyed. For me, it is very simple. It is being destroyed," Diesenberg said sadly, resignation rather than bitterness tinging his voice. It is obvious that the new way of doing things has not settled well in his little Bavarian shop. Advertising, for one, has brought tour buses full of customers who pass by the fine cuckoo clocks and search, in vain, for the cheap kitsch Diesenberg refuses to stock.

"I am a little tired of all of this," Diesenberg said. "I can see that the town is out of our hands."

Like other German enclaves in Argentina, La Cumbrecita has been accused of harboring Nazis. The old guard, who point to Jewish founding families such as the Mayers and the Fleckensteins, strenuously deny this. Diesenberg, who also is Jewish, maintains that, if anything, La Cumbrecita would have harbored Jews.

It was not until the 1950s and '60s that La Cumbrecita grew into a village of several hundred houses. The modern-day success of the German enterprise is astonishing, even to the Cabjolskys. Now a principal tourist attraction in the province of Cordoba, La Cumbrecita, or the Little Peak, has outgrown its German roots but still draws on them for revenue. Oktoberfest alone draws 5,000 visitors.

That inevitably has created some tension between the dwindling "pioneers," as the descendants of the founders are called, and the Spanish-descended majority who live off the tourism and are trying to expand in a very difficult market.

"We moved here to have tranquillity, without stress and without problems," said Diesenberg. "That has now ended."

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America Arctic cold will grip much of the country later this week. New York City and Washington, D.C., will have rain Wednesday, then blustery, colder weather afterwards. Toronto and Chicago will be frigid with icy winds and flurries. Rain and mountain snow will occur in California and Oregon.

Europe A spell of dry, settled weather is upcoming for London and Paris later this week. This tranquil weather will extend to Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Berlin. Meanwhile, there will be episodes of rain from Portugal and Spain (through southern Italy to Greece

Asia A bit of snow or flurries will dust Beijing and Seoul at midweek, then the week will end dry and rather cold. Tokyo will have dry, seasonable weather for the most part. Shanghai will also have mainly dry weather. Hong Kong will be mild with perhaps a shower.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Algarve	13/55	6/43	pc	14/57	7/44	c
Amsterdam	4/39	1/34	r	3/37	-1/31	pc
Ankara	6/43	-4/25	c	6/43	-2/27	c
Athens	12/53	6/43	c	13/55	7/44	sh
Barcelona	14/57	6/43	c	13/55	6/43	c
Belgrade	7/44	-1/31	c	7/44	-1/31	c
Berlin	6/43	0/32	c	7/44	1/34	c
Brussels	6/43	1/34	r	4/39	-1/31	pc
Budapest	3/37	-1/31	c	4/39	-1/31	pc
Copenhagen	4/39	-1/31	c	4/39	-2/29	c
Costa Del Sol	14/57	6/43	pc	14/57	7/44	c
Dublin	6/43	-1/31	pc	7/44	2/35	sh
Edinburgh	4/39	-2/29	pc	4/39	-3/27	pc
Florence	13/55	4/39	c	13/55	4/39	c
Frankfurt	2/35	-1/31	c	2/35	-2/29	c
Geneva	4/39	1/34	sh	4/39	1/34	sh
Helsinki	0/32	-7/20	c	1/34	-5/23	c
Istanbul	7/44	1/34	c	8/46	2/35	c
Las Palmas	19/66	13/55	c	20/68	14/57	c
Lisbon	12/53	6/43	pc	13/55	6/46	c
London	8/46	2/35	pc	7/44	-1/31	sh
Madrid	10/50	3/37	sh	11/52	0/32	pc
Milan	11/52	2/35	pc	10/50	2/35	c
Moscow	0/32	-7/20	c	-3/27	-8/18	pc
Munich	7/44	1/34	sh	6/43	1/34	sh
Nice	14/57	9/41	pc	13/55	4/39	c
Oslo	0/32	-7/20	pc	2/35	-4/25	c
Palma de Mallorca	13/55	6/43	c	11/52	8/46	c
Paris	6/46	2/35	r	8/46	3/37	c
Prague	3/37	-2/29	c	4/39	-2/29	c
Reykjavik	-1/31	-8/22	c	-1/31	-3/27	sh
Rome	11/52	6/43	c	12/53	6/46	sh
St. Petersburg	-4/25	-9/16	c	-2/29	-7/20	pc
Stockholm	2/35	-1/31	sn	3/37	-2/29	sh
Strasbourg	8/46	-1/31	pc	7/44	1/31	c
Tallinn	-1/31	-8/22	c	0/32	-4/25	c
Venice	9/48	3/37	pc	9/48	4/39	c
Vienna	6/43	1/34	c	6/43	1/34	pc
Warsaw	0/32	-3/27	c	3/35	-2/27	pc
Zurich	7/44	0/32	c	7/44	0/32	c

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low	W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Abu Dhabi	26/79	18/64	pc	24/75	18/64	c
Beirut	16/61	10/50	pc	15/59	10/50	pc
Cairo	16/61	8/46	c	16/61	9/48	pc
Damascus	10/50	4/39	c	12/53	3/37	pc
Jerusalem	12/53	7/44	pc	12/53	7/44	pc
Luxor	24/75	9/41	s	25/79	10/50	pc
Riyadh	25/77	16/61	pc	25/77	14/57	c

Africa

	Today High	Today Low	W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Algiers	13/55	10/50	r	12/53	8/46	c
Cape Town	24/75	14/57	s	26/82	16/64	s
Casablanca	10/50	5/43	c	15/50	4/39	c
Harare	21/70	8/46	pc	24/75	7/44	pc
Lagos	32/89	26/79	s	31/88	26/79	pc
Nairobi	25/77	11/52	pc	27/80	13/55	pc
Tunis	15/59	10/50	r	14/57	8/46	r

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Bangkok	33/91	23/73	pc	34/93	23/73	pc
Beijing	6/43	-6/18	s	7/44	-5/22	s
Hong Kong	10/50	7/44	r	12/53	8/46	c
Manila	30/86	20/73	pc	33/89	23/73	pc
New Delhi	23/73	11/52	pc	27/80	12/53	s
Seoul	4/39	-4/25	pc	2/35	-6/22	s
Shanghai	8/46	-1/31	c	11/52	-1/31	s
Singapore	29/84	23/73	pc	29/84	24/75	pc
Taipei	18/64	14/57	r	18/64	13/55	c
Tokyo	9/48	1/34	pc	8/46	-1/31	r

Latin America

Buenos Aires	29/84	19/66	s	31/88	19/66	pc
Caracas	28/82	18/64	pc	29/84	18/64	s
Lima	27/80	21/70	pc	26/79	21/70	pc
Mexico City	24/75	7/44	s	24/75	7/44	pc
Rio de Janeiro	29/84	24/75	pc	30/86	24/75	pc
Santiago	30/86	10/50	s	29/84	10/50	s

North America

Anchorage	-2/29	-8/18	pc	3/37	-6/22	pc
Atlanta	24/75	14/57	pc	23/73	11/52	pc
Boston	10/50	2/35	s	14/57	4/39	pc
Chicago	13/55	6/43	r	8/46	-6/22	sn
Denver	1/34	-13/9	c	-2/29	-18/4	sf
Detroit	11/52	3/37	sh	9/48	-1/31	r
Honolulu	28/82	20/68	pc	28/82	19/66	pc
Houston	27/80	18/64	c	24/75	12/53	c
Los Angeles	12/53	6/43	sh	17/62	8/46	pc
Miami	26/82	19/66	s	29/84	19/66	s
Minneapolis	1/34	-4/25	c	-2/27	-16/4	c
Montreal	1/34	-2/29	s	7/44	-4/25	pc
Nassau	27/80	19/66	pc	27/80	21/70	pc
New York	13/55	4/39	pc	16/61	7/44	pc
Phoenix	14/57	6/43	c	17/62	7/44	pc
San Fran	11/52	3/37	pc	12/53	6/43	r
Seattle	8/43	-4/25	s	5/41	-5/24	pc
Toronto	2/35	0/32	c	6/46	-3/27	r
Vancouver	3/37	-2/29	s	3/37	-2/29	pc
Washington	19/66	9/48	c	21/70	8/46	r

Oceania

Auckland	23/73	16/61	r	23/73	15/59	pc
Sydney	25/77	19/66	pc	26/79	15/64	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, r/sl- W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

PEOPLE

DIRECTOR Ang Lee's film version of Jane Austen's novel "Sense and Sensibility" was awarded the Golden Bear Monday as the best film at the 46th annual Berlin Film Festival, making him the first director ever to win two Golden Bears, following his triumph with "The Wedding Banquet" in 1993. The Silver Bear for best director in Berlin went jointly to China's **Yim Ho** for his film "The Sun Has Ears" and to **Richard Loncraine** of Britain for "Richard III." **Sean Penn** won the Silver Bear for best actor for his role in "Dead Man Walking," and the award for best actress went to France's **Anouk Grinberg** for her role in "Mon Homme." A special Golden Bear award went to **Jack Lemmon** for his life's work. The 71-year-old actor declared that he had no plans to retire "unless I get run over by a truck or a critic."

□

The flamboyant model-singer **Grace Jones** married a 21-year-old Turk in Rio de Janeiro, local newspapers reported on Sunday. Jones, who had staged a show in Rio for the Carnival celebrations, caused a stir with her new husband and former bodyguard, **Atila Altaunbay**, while attending the traditional parades. Saturday's ceremony was performed by a Presbyterian minister, **Rubens Pires**, in a private house and was attended by around 50 guests, newspapers said. After the ceremony, the newlyweds reportedly went to a gym to work out.

□

A performance in Washington of "1776," the musical about the Continental Congress's struggle to write and ratify the Declaration of Independence had a cast that included seven current and former members of Congress, at Constitution Hall (though most should keep their day jobs). Senator **Fred Thompson**, a Tennessee Republican, an actual actor who played John Hancock, mused afterward that his predecessors "probably used to be a little more unruly" than today's lawmakers, but also a little less reviled. "When those fellows walked down the streets of Philadelphia, the people would say, 'God bless Congress.' I don't think I ought to say what they might say today." Tom Foley, the former House speaker, playing Josiah Bartlett, found the Continental Congress "much smaller, much easier to manage and more civilized." On the other hand, today's members can't bring tankards of rum onto the floor.


Hasse Eriksson/The Associated Press
Sweden's Bo Widerberg with the actress Marika Lagercrantz in Berlin. The director won a special jury prize Monday at the city's film festival.

□

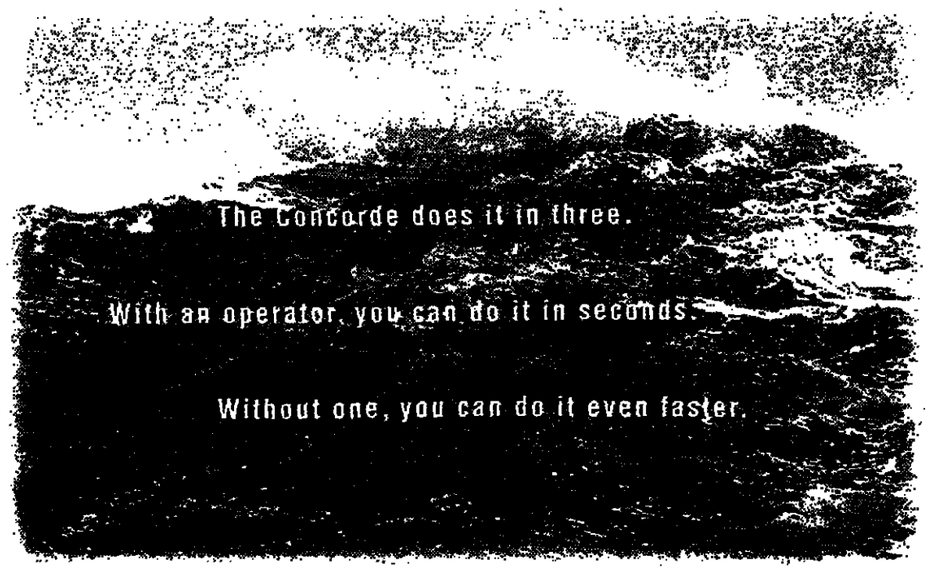
What better way for President **Bill Clinton** to relax in California than by heading off to the Malibu home of the entertainment mogul **David Geffen** for an evening with the guys? Among the guys — having caviar, duck and fruit tarts with the president and **Leon Panetta**, the White House chief of staff — were **Jeffrey Katzenberg** (Geffen's partner), **Steve Tisch** (producer of "Forrest Gump"), **Lew Wasserman** (former chief of MCA), and **Sidney Sheinberg** (the current MCA honcho). . . . While in California, the president apparently has been taking a break from teaching **Chelsea Clinton** to drive a car, even though the president himself has been driven by chauffeurs for the last 12 years. Chelsea turns 16 Tuesday and will soon be applying for a driver's license.

□

Rubber barons built [illegible] Theater in Manaus, a [illegible] in Brazil's interior, for a [illegible] by Enrico Caruso. Caruso, but on Tuesday, [illegible] will sing in the restored [illegible] ebrate its centennial.

□

He's busy with Whitewater, politics and his children. She has her New York TV show duties and her own daughter. So a year after proclaiming their love, Senator **Alfonse D'Amato** and **Claudia Cohen** have decided their long-distance romance isn't going to lead to marriage after all, the Daily News says. They remain "the best of friends," she says.



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Finland*	9800-100-10
France	19-0011
Germany	0130-0010
Gibraltar■	8800
Greece*	00-800-1311
Hungary*	000800-01111
Iceland*	800 9001
Ireland	1-800-550-000
Italy*	172-1011
Lithuania◆	80196
Luxembourg	0-800-0111
Macedonia, F.Y.R.*†††	99-800-4288
Malta■	0800-890-110
Monaco*	19-0011
Netherlands*	06-022-9111
Norway	800-190-11
Poland*†	00-8-800-111-1111
Portugal†	05017-1-288
Romania*	01-800-4288
Russia*†(Moscow)	155-5042
Slovak Rep.*†	00-42-000-101
Spain◆	900-99-00-11
Sweden	020-795-611
Switzerland*	0-800-550011
Turkey*	00-800-12277
Ukraine†	80100-11
United Kingdom	0800-89-0011
	0500-89-0011

MIDDLE EAST

Bahrain■	800-001
Cyprus*■	800-90010
Egypt* (Cairo)*	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Jordan■	18 800 000
Kuwait■	800-288
Lebanon (Beirut)*††	426-801
Qatar■	0800-011-77
Saudi Arabia■	1-800-10
Syria	0-801
U. Arab Emirates*■	800-121

AFRICA

Gabon*	800-001
Gambia*	00111
Ghana	0191
Ivory Coast*	00-111-11
Kenya†	0800-10
Liberia	797-797
Morocco■	002-11-0011
Sierra Leone	1100
South Africa	0-800-99-0123
Zambia◆	00-899
Zimbabwe†	110-899

AMERICAS

Argentina◆	001-800-200-1111
Bolivia*	0-800-1112
Brazil	000-8810
Canada	1-800-225-5288
Chile	800-800-288
Colombia	980-11-0010
Costa Rica*■	0-800-8-114-114
Ecuador*	999-119
El Salvador*††	800-1785
Guatemala†††	190
Mexico◊◊■	95-800-462-4240
Nicaragua◆	174
Panama■*	109
Peru†■	171
Venezuela*■	800-11-120

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